The Bombay Gazette

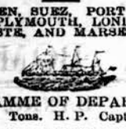
No. 11,823 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
—GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th Oct.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
BURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	19th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	.....
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Matiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Decr.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

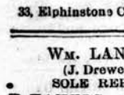
O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons. H. P.		
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100 300	20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.
For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "NUDDEA" ..3,000 ,, ,, 24th ,,
S.S. "KANGRA" 1,978 ,, ,, 8th December
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 ,, ,, 22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILTON CHEESE.

NEW SEASON'S SUPPLY EXPECTED IN TEN DAYS,
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
ORDERS REGISTERED.
TREACHER & Co. Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CYCLOSTYLE

THE CYCLOSTYLE apparatus excels in cheapness and compactness all facsimili writing instruments yet offered. It is simple, economical, rapid and cleanly, no damping, washing, necessary, no chemicals required :—

	Rs.	As.
Apparatus Complete for 8vo size	15	0
Do. Qto. ,, ,,	22	8
Do. Foap. ,, ,,	25	0
Do. Brief ,, ,,	35	0
Spare 8vo. Paper per quire	2	0
Do. ,, Foap. ,,	4	0
Do. ,, Qto. ,,	3	0
Do. ,, Brief. ,,	6	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
,, Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0	12
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0	10
,, Fine Pearl	2 lbs. ,,	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF . 2 oz. tins 1-4 ; ½lb. tins		2	4
Do. do. MUTTON. 2 oz. tins 1-8 ; ½lb tins		2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN ,, 1-12 ,,		3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3	8
CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 8 as. ; in 1 lb. tin		0	10
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD) Savory)		0	10
,, ,, ,,) and Moore's)	per doz.	7	0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	9
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1	10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0	10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d.	tin	2	8
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2	4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0	7
,, ,,	per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lbs. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	9

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TUNICS, TROWSERS, and HELMETS, for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Samples may be seen on application to the Quartermaster, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before the 31st inst.

A. F. SOUNDY,
Quartermaster, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 18th Oct., 1886.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY FOR SALE.—
6 Engines and Boilers from 10 to 50 Nominal H.
4 10 Light Dynamos.
10 16 Do. do.
6 No. 7 Low Tension Dynamos.
1 10 Light Dynamo.
3 No. 5 Dynamos.
2 ,, Low Tension Dynamos.
Arc and Incandescent Lamps.
Electroliers, Cable, Wire, Fittings, Insulators, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c.

Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, APOLLO-STREET.
POONA. BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

THE Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railways between Hubli and Harrihar (79 miles) will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on Monday, the 18th October 1886.
The Stations on this extension are :—

Hubli.	Haveri.
Kundgol.	Byadgi.
Saunshi.	Kajri.
Gudgeri.	Hanibennur.
Yalvigi.	Chalgeri.
Hattimattur.	Harrihar.
Kolur.	

Trains will run as follows :—

Up Train.		Down Train.	
Harrihar ..... Depr.	3-20 p.m.	Hubli ..... Depr.	6-30 a.m.
Ranibennur .. ,,	4-30 ,,	Gudgeri ..... ,,	8-16 ,,
Haveri ..... ,,	6-5 ,,	Haveri ..... ,,	10-20 ,,
Gudgeri ..... ,,	8-18 ,,	Ranibennur . ,,	12 noon.
Hubli ..... Arrl.	9-50 ,,	Harihar ..... Arrl.	12-50 p.m.

For further information, see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's Stations.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Dharwar, 16th October, 1886.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.
THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.
An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.
NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

WARM CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE have a very large assortment of MATERIALS for CLOTHING suitable for wear during the COLD SEASON. Their SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS, ULSTER MATERIALS, &c., &c., are of the very best and newest textures, and their UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS and SILK and WOOL for SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS are not equalled in INDIA. Their warm all SHETLAND WOOL under clothing is indispensable to GENTLEMEN residing in, or about to visit, a cold climate, and the fit and finish of all garments may be relied on.

READY MADE ULSTERS in great variety always kept in STOCK for the convenience of GENTLEMEN passing hurriedly through BOMBAY. Our CATALOGUE and PATTERNS will be sent on application.

ASQUITH
LORD AND WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,
PACKED AND FORWARDED
TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.
Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.
W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager,
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.
Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.
Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.
The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. **41-8** Three star...Rs. **36-4.**
Two star ... ,, **33-4.** One star ... ,, **30-0.**
Monogram Rs. **27-0.**

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT,
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N. ;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS ;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
5, MEADOWSTREET, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 37 8 ,, ,, 40 8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SCARFS, COLLARS, "THE LATEST SHAPES."
"WITH IMPROVED FASTENINGS" BRACES, BELTS.

KNOT SCARFS, all the New Shapes	from Rs. 2 0	THE TOHPACA BRACE	Rs. 3
SCARVES "for Pin," in every Colour and Design	from ,, 2 0	FRENCH BRACES, Latest Designs	,, 2 0
MADE UP BOWS, all Colours	from ,, 1 8	THE NEW ARGOSY, Special Patterns	,, 2 8
SCARVES for Ring, Immense Choice	from ,, 2 0	THE ARMSTRONG, Spiral Springs	,, 4 8
LINEN COLLARS, all the New Shapes	per doz. ,, 6 12	INDIA-RUBBER BELTS, all Colours	,, 2 8
The Masher TIE CLIP prevents the Bow rising above the front or back of Collar	from 0 12	SCARF RINGS, the New Patent Flexible, securely holds in position a Scarf of any substance	Silver ,, 3 8 Gold ,, 9 8

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and are confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 9 p. m.,
GRAND CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.
(VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL)
by the celebrated brothers from Gwalior,
USTADS MAHOMED HUSSAIN, ANAYAT HUSSAIN AND ALI HUSSAIN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION
Front (Reserved), Rs. 2; Front, Rs. 1; Back, As. 8.
Tickets may be had at the *Daftar Ashkara* and *Kaiser-i-Hind* Presses, at the Native General Library, and from the following gentlemen, forming a Committee.
SHAMRAO VITHAL
MANOCKSHAW DHANJISHAW
KASSIMALLI ALIRAJA
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
AT THE GRAND PAVILLION,
opposite the Boree Bunder Station,
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT!
A GRAND EXHIBITION of Dissolving and Mechanical Sceneries will be shown in their true and natural Form, never before witnessed in India, and not in darkness as before. The Pavillion during the Exhibition will be brilliantly illuminated.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs. as.
Reserved Seats	1 8
First Class	1 0
Second Class	0 8
Third Class	0 4

M. HIRSCH.
Proprietor.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. CLAN CAMERON arrived, from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st October, 1886.

WANTED A HEAD GARDENER.
THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay hereby invites Applications for the POST of HEAD GARDENER to TAKE CHARGE of the VICTORIA GARDENS, in Bombay.
The Salary of the Appointment is Rs. 250 per mensem, and a house free.
None, but those qualified to take charge of a Public Garden, and who possess a botanical as well as a practical knowledge of gardening, need apply.
Applications enclosing Copies of testimonials and references should be addressed to
F. L. CHARLES, Esq., C.S.,
Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay,
and should be delivered at his office on or before noon of THURSDAY, November 11, 1886.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
The Acting Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the applications.
By order of the
Acting Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, 22nd October, 1886.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSE, HOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1803	£300,693
" 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1873	£4,019,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments and vases, best plated-ware, handsome porcelainware and glassware, choice garden plants, &c., &c., the property of J. OLIVER, Esq., and A. C. TREVOR, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at No ( ) Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
Catalogues will be published hereafter.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE "BRISBANE."
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 5 Apollo Street, the Barque "Brisbane" of 395 net Register tons with all her masts, tackles and furniture, as she now lies in the stream off the Custom House Bunder. She is 126 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in depth, built at North Shields in 1867.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd October 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 215 OF 1885.
Anunda Seewa and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Zulikabai and others ..... Defendants.
Pursuant to the final decree made in the above suit, on the 23rd day of September 1886, and by direction of the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 300 of 1886.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned landed property, on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd day of October 1886, and the sale will commence at 3 p.m.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of the Oomerkharry First Row, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi, and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Bai Janbai, widow, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes, under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 17 feet in breadth and 100 feet in length or thereabout, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Oomerkharry First Row, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house, of Ahmedsaheb Vankoo, and on or towards the south by the Bazaar of Khoja Alladin Hubibbhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to
SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October 1886.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 25 per Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs 6-4-0 per New Issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December 1885, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 15, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after Monday, the 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December 1885.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for Dividend Warrants.
A. H. ZENAL ABADIN SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
Bombay, 18th October 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are perfect in mechanical construction, complete in every detail, and victorious in every contest. Machines cleansed, repaired and adjusted. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TO OPTICIANS AND DEALERS IN SPECTACLES. A few gross of best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles. Numbers well assorted. Just arrived. Wholesale to dealers only. For prices, &c., apply to "Pebbles," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Chocolate, Vanilla, Rose and Raspberry; also Wines and Spirits of the best Quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate-street.

WANTED—A HEAD BUTLER for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

BUNGALOW WANTED—On Cumballa Hill or Neighbourhood. Apply to "BUNGALOW," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE—A Case of Eye-Instruments for Ophthalmic Surgeons. Second-hand. Price Rs. 50. Apply to "P.," care of this paper.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH, Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 6, Rampart Row.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of decorating Halls and Reception Rooms, with artistic MIRRORS, now on view—L. HARTMANN & CO., 142 Meadows Street.

GRAND EXHIBITION and AUCTION SALE of Looking-Glasses, in various sizes.—L. HARTMANN & CO., 42 Meadows Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTS' single and double Terai HATS, from Rs. 4 to 8-8. Assorted Fancy Puggrees with and without Gold Ends, from 8 Annas to Rs. 4 each. Y. A. LACKA and Co.

TO LET at MATHERAN—The "KEEP-SAKE," commanding a beautiful View and near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES—Just received in good Condition. Suitable for Table or Seed purposes. Apply to Godown keeper of WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay. Apply early.

GENTS PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED by a Gentleman a SITUATION in a Mercantile Firm of Standing. He is a First class Bookkeeper and Correspondent and understands Codes thoroughly. Address to "G. M.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE—A first-rate TONGA with shafts and hood and pair of bay Arab Galloways, 13 3; the latter are suitable for, and have recently been driven for some months in a victoria. Apply TAT, *Bombay Gazetteer*.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—ROOMS are vacant for Ladies and Gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from the station. Lanowlie, has an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is 200 feet higher than Khandalla.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mands, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow-street.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Sunk and Engraved, Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church Gate Street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Maroke and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

WANTED—Immediately TWO GRADUATES and TWO UNDER-GRADUATES as Class-masters. Apply sharp, naming the salaries wanted, to Mr. JEHANGIRSHAW MIRTABHOY VAKILNA, Proprietor and Manager of the Private English Institution, Surat.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Platts Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapoce Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglam, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—
6, 5½, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, notice of withdrawal.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post,
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
SCOTCH

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BEER AND STOUT.
WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.
READ BROS.
BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 18 0 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 12 ,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 18 0 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 12 ,,
JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.
LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... ,, 23 0 ,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... ,, 32 0 ,,
GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.
INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 17 4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 0 ,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... ,, 60 0 ,,
WILLIAM McEWAN.
INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... ,, 60 0 ,,
PILSENER BEER.
FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... ,, 17 4 ,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... ,, 24 0 ,,
SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.
Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America
The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore
COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.
Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW MUSIC!

NEW SONGS.	Authors.	Keys.
Chirette	Roeckel	F. G.
Just the old way	Behrend	F. G. A. B.
Daffodil time	Marzials	D. E. F.
Only youth is happy	Molloy	C. D. F.
An old Garden	Hope Temple	G. A. B.
Come to me	Denza	A. B. C. D.
Unless	Caracciolo	A. B.
The Young Brigade	Jude	C.
After Sundown	Theo. Bonheur	G.
At Anchor	Odoardo Barri	C.
It came with the merry may love	Paolo Tosti	E. F. A.
Love that came too late	do.	B. C. D.
My love and I	do.	D. E. F.
Marguerite	Pinsuti	F. D.
Someone's Sweet-heart	do.	B. C. D.
I haven't for a long time now		Slade Murray
As I walks along my beat		Tom Bass.
There's bigger fools than me in the Army		do.

NEW MUSIC!

NEW DANCE MUSIC.		
Adelaide	Waltz	Enos Andrew.
Jubilee	do.	Coote.
Près de Toi	do.	Waldteufel.
Nid d'amour	do.	do.
Douce Souvenance	do.	do.
After Sundown	do.	Bonheur.
Swinging	do.	Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.	Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's Schottische		

NEW MUSIC!

NEW PIANO MUSIC.	
Sylvia Pizzicati	Delibes.
Sylvia Valse lente	do.
Polish Dance	Scharwenka
Gwendoline Gavotte	Nielson.
Rigaudon	Raff.
Jubilee Gavotte	Kottaun.

NEW MUSIC!
TURNERS BANJO JOURNAL Nos. 1 to 13.
BALLANTYNES BANJO GEMS ,, 1 to 8.
The new Christmas Dance Albums have just arrived, price 12 annas each.
LISTS AND CATALOGUES POST FREE.
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)
BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT per s.s. LISCARD is now ready. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents.

POLICE ORDER.
AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any Fireworks on, or near, any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.
F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct., 1886.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

	—BALE—	
400 lbs. nett.	500 lbs. nett.	
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

"NEW TO INDIA."
THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery. Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.
MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.
Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy) ..... Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science ..... Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English ..... Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian ..... Rs. 125 per month.
The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.
K. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of Small Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with form of Tender with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, where samples can be seen on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING OF COAL AND MATERIAL.
TENDERS will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the loading, unloading and stacking of Coal and other Material including the Shunting and Marshalling of Wagons at the AJMERE, SABARMATI, KHUNDWA, CAWNPORE, AGRA and DELHI, DEPOTS for a period of THREE YEARS from the 1st January 1887.
Forms of tender and condition of contract can be had from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after 1st proximo.
A Deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to accompany each Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Office, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad Gauge Section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and samples can be seen at Parel Depôt, on and after 1st proximo.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA, MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of
Castor oil.
Cocoanut oil.
Kerosine oil.
Linseed oil, Raw and Boiled.
Tallow, best clarified, white.
Cotton Waste No. 1 to Company's Sample.
Do. do. ,, 3 to do. do.
required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere, Sabarmati and other Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of Rs. 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers with out charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

SEASONABLE BEVERAGES.

	Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	12 0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL	14 0
NORFOLK CIDER (dry)	8 8
STONE'S QUININE WINE	15 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,696,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,052,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,853,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cycling, Bandstand, 4-30.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st :—Lawada (s), from London. Yesterday :—Purulia (s), from Calcutta ; and Satara (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for K. Coast and Kurrachee ; and Thames (s), London.

THE WEATHER.—Opportune rain is falling in Berar, Aurungabad, Jalna and Nandgaon to prevent the withering of the crops.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Lamport entered the docks on Thursday, and the s.s. Lawada and Knight of St. George entered and the s.s. Rydal Hall left yesterday.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. George Bowen will preach on the "Unity of the Bible," at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grant Road, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. The Rev. J. S. Stone will preach at 6 p.m.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers will meet at the Bandstand at half-past four this evening, the run being to Malabar Point *viâ* Cumballa Hill. All cyclists are invited to join.

BERAR VITAL STATISTICS—During the months of May, June and July last the births were 6,996, 7,314 and 8,813, respectively, against 8,174, 5,930, and 7,854 deaths. Fever as usual swelled the death-roll.

BERAR COMMISSION.—Colonel FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner, proceeds on privilege leave for a month from the 1st proximo. Lieut.-Colonel Grant, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained two months' extension of furlough in Europe.

NIZAM STATE RAILWAYS.—A net increase of 4,977 tons in the month of August last is the result of the carriage on these two lines compared with the same month in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to grain, pulse and metals.

BERAR CROPS.—The cotton plants have suffered from blight and insects in the Ellichpur District. The crops in the Woon and Basim districts are looking withered for want of rain ; while in the other three districts the crops are in good condition, but require rain.

A CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.—To-night, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, there will be a concert of native music, at which several musicians of great renown are to take part. The programme consists of vocal, as well as instrumental music, offering a rare treat to lovers of native music.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Abajee Ragowjee, a retail liquor-shop keeper at Mandvie, was charged at the instance of an Abkari inspector with adulterating mowra liquor by mixing it with a quantity of water. Mr. Cooper, before whom the case was heard, fined the accused Rs. 20.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of Vittoo Ramjee, aged 40 years, who had been suffering from paralysis for the past three years. For the last five or six days he complained of difficulty of breathing, and on Thursday evening died somewhat suddenly. A verdict of death from heart disease was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Marootee Bhowanee, aged 20 years, a cart driver. He was found lying at the Prince's Dock premises in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was removed to the hospital, where he died soon after. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

FIRE AND ALLEGED THEFT.—An outhouse attached to a Parsee's house on New Churney Road, was observed to be on fire at 4 p.m. on Thursday. The occupants were all away at work, and the neighbours put the fire out at once ; but when one of the occupants returned, he complained to the police that silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 169, were stolen from his box. Enquiries are in progress.

THE B. S. FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Report of cases prosecuted by the Agents of the above Society during the week ending the 16th inst. :—Horses : Emaciated, 1 ; collar sores, 2 ; girth galled, 1 ; sore chest, 1 ; cruelly beaten, 1 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 1. Bullocks : Lame, 19 ; sore necks, 20 ; tumours on neck, 7 ; emaciated, 1 ; sores on body, 29 ; cruelly beaten, 32 ; over-loaded, 4 ; goading 2 ; sent to hospital, 3—total number of cases 66.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Mahaluxmee temple, touching the death of Ramchundar Vassudew, aged 45 years, a priest of the temple. He had been for the last two years of unsound mind and occasionally violent to people. After taking his meals on the evening previous with the members of his family, he was a few hours afterwards found hanging by the neck at the back of his house. The verdict recorded was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by hanging himself while of unsound mind.

THEFT.—Syed Abdoola, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Doosbhoy Framjee of stealing a knife and a pair of pincers, valued at Rs. 3-12, the property of Munchasha Bodulang, a servant of the Bombay Telephone Company. The complainant on Thursday morning left the knife and pair of pincers in question on the ground near a telephone post at Chirney Road, and went up the post to execute some repairs ; when he came down, he found the two articles missing. A police sepoy apprehended the accused, and brought him to the complainant, who identified the articles as his property. The accused in his defence stated that he found the articles on the public road and took them. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GHEE ADULTERATION IN BOMBAY.—The following is the report of the Government Analyst on the samples of ghee referred to in an article on the subject :—"Grant Medical College, Bombay, 15th October 1886. To Messrs. Ganashas Kisunajee and others, Bombay. Sirs,—I have examined the four samples of ghee handed over to me in the laboratory marked Nos. 1 to 4 with your letter of the 4th instant. On a careful examination of these samples, it appears to me that sample marked No. 4 is a sample of good pure ghee, that marked No. 3 is inferior to this but passable, that marked No. 2 is still inferior and cannot be passed as pure ghee, and the last marked No. 1 is decidedly a sample of impure ghee. The adulteration in the last two samples appears to be due to the admixture of some animal fat.—Yours faithfully, A. Milne, M.A., M.B., F.C.S., Surgeon, Acting Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College."

A DISHONEST GODOWN-KEEPER.—Maneckjee Pestonjee, a godown-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, was charged yesterday before Mr. Webb with committing breach of trust in respect of six cases of brandy and two cases of claret, as well as eight silver watches, belonging to the firm. Mr. Frederick William Bickel, an assistant at Volkart Brothers, said that owing to some suspicion having lately arisen, he was asked by Mr. Steiner to examine certain cases of wines and spirits in the godown, when he found a number of cases, of the total value of Rs. 142, missing. The accused was in sole charge of the wines, and had no permission to sell them. Framjee Pestonjee, employed in the firm of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co., deposed to having bought some cases of brandy from the accused, paying him Rs. 19 per case. The charge having been gone into, the accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passenger left by yesterday's Mail :—

For Venice.—Mr. J. M. Corrie.

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Gwalior, Captain R. Haselhood, sailing on the 29th October.

For Brindisi.—Mr. W. G. LeMesurier.

For London.—Mr. E. deC. Williams.

For Suez.—Col. J. Upperton.

By the s. s. Ganges, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailing on 5th November.

For Brindisi.—Lord Ulick Browne and Major and Mrs. Broadbent and two children.

For London.—Mr. J. R. Deane and child, Mrs. C. W. E. Henslowe and two children.

By the s. s. Parramatta, Capt. W. D. Anderson, sailing on 12th November.

For Brindisi.—Major and Mrs. Nicholson and Hon. and Mrs. C. P. Ilbert, 4 children and governess, Mr. A. J. Leppoc-Capel.

For London.—Mr. Goold.

For Marseilles.—Major B. Babington.

By the s. s. Ravenna, Capt. A. B. Daniell, sailing on 19th November.

For Brindisi.—Lady Helen Blackwood, Miss Thynne, Lady Roberts and Miss Sherston.

For London.—Mrs. Willock and child.

CHARGE OF OBSTRUCTING MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

CURREMJEE ALIBHOY, a Borah house-owner, two Purdasees named Ramchundar Ramnarayen and Bhijmukan Anandin, and a malee, named Krishna Krishna Bhairoo, were charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having obstructed certain employés of the Municipal Corporation in the performance of their duty, namely, laying down and repairing a certain pipe sewer on Curreemjee's property. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the Municipality ; and Mr. Branson conducted the defence.

It appears that the pipe-sewer was laid in 1883, and had remained in its place till September last, when it was broken up, and Curreemjee, with the other accused, had prevented certain employés of the Municipality, who had been directed to repair the work, in the performance of their duty. In opening the case, Mr. Crawford stated that the pipe had been laid in 1883 with the consent of the predecessor in title of the first accused, and it was contended that by law the property was vested in the Corporation. It was also stated that due notice, in connection with the laying down of the pipe had been given to Curreemjee's predecessor.

Thomas West, an inspector of drains to the Bombay Municipality, said the pipe-sewer was laid in 1883, and it had remained there ever since up to the month of September last. After the accused, Curreemjee, had broken up the sewer, witness was directed to go to the place and restore it. On the 17th September he went to the private lane of the accused running into the Baboola Tank Road. He commenced work on that day so as to be able to lay down the pipe the next day. When he went there with his men to resume work on the morning of the 18th, the passage was closed, five or six men standing across the entrance with big sticks in their hands. The accused, Curreemjee, told witness that he would not allow him to go on with the work. The trench which had been opened up the previous day had been filled in. In obedience to orders, he went to the place again on the 27th with his men and a number of policemen under Constable Whittaker. No difficulty was placed in his way in getting access to the property, and he carried on his work, completing the greater part of the sewer by the evening of that day. On the morning of the 28th he went again with his men to complete the work, Mr. Whittaker accompanying him. He found a gate put across the land, and behind it were stationed Curreemjee, two Purdesees, and a malee. There were no other persons behind the gate, but there were some close by. Curreemjee, on being asked, said he would not allow the witness to enter the lane and carry on the work. He found that all the pipes that he had laid down the previous day had been rooted up and placed outside the gate.

Mr. Branson submitted that the case for the prosecution had failed egregiously. If these pipes were laid, as had been contended by the other side, under section 187, what they had in that case to prove was that it had been laid with the sanction of the Corporation.

Mr. Crawford : We have not got to prove it here.

Mr. Branson replied that the sanction of the Corporation had certainly to be proved. The case for the defence was that the Municipality were the trespassers, and it was now for the Municipality to show that they were not trespassers, by proving the sanction. They had not proved this, nor had they proved whether they had given, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, notice to the first accused's predecessor in title. If the Municipality chose to lay down the pipe without the sanction of the Corporation, the sewer was not lawfully constructed there, and the Municipality in that case being the trespassers, the house-owner had a right to remove what they had put down on their property, and to prevent Municipal officers from going to his property to replace the materials so removed. Municipal officers were at times very apt to assume powers which did not belong to them, and in the present instance it was only fair to ask them to prove if they had received the sanction of the Corporation before laying down the pipe.

The Magistrate : How can I presume, Mr. Crawford, upon the evidence before me, that the sewer had been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Act ?

Mr. Crawford : What, I take it, your Worship has to presume is that the Municipality is entitled to have things placed 'in statu quo'.

The Magistrate : Do you ask me to presume that this drain was vested in the Municipality ?

Mr. Crawford : Your Worship has not got to assume anything of the kind. It is, however, admitted in the correspondence that the drain is the property of the Municipality.

Mr. Branson : Oh, certainly not ; we have never admitted that, and will strenuously oppose a proposition of that sort.

Mr. Crawford : I submit that all that the Court has to inquire in this matter is whether the accused was justified in ripping up the pipe and obstructing the Municipal servants.

Mr. Branson, in continuation of his arguments, said it was a most ludicrous, a monstrous proposition that the Municipality, having done something on one's property, without his consent, the owner should be held criminally liable for removing the nuisance from his property. The drain in this case had not been lawfully placed ; it was therefore a continual trespass which the accused was entitled to remove ; and he had acted in good faith in the exercise of his *bona fide* claim. It was not fair on the part of the Municipality to harass land owners and drag them to the police court for the purpose of attempting, really by a side wind, to prejudice their title to their property. Such was apparently the sole of object of the present prosecution. The question at issue was simply whether the Municipality or the accused were the trespassers. It was a question which was eminently for a Civil Court to decide, and therefore, the learned counsel asked his Worship to refuse to entertain the criminal prosecution, even if a technical case were made out against the accused.

His Worship intimated that he would give his decision on the 2nd proximo.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Colonel Hughes Hallett, Poona.
* Mr A J C Logan, C S, Ratnagiri.
* Capt and Mrs Townsend, Kirkee.
* Mr G O Foger, Kirkee.
Mr E M Walton, Bombay.
* Mr B Robertson, C S, Surat.
* Mr Henry O Quin, C S, Ahmedabad.
* Mr E Haydn, Amerawati
* Mrs Haydn, England.
* Mr. Cuthbert Fraser, Akola.
* Captain deHoughton, 47th Regt, Poona.
* Lieut-Colonel Vaughan, Devon Regt.
* Mr A Stevens, Hyderabad.
* Major Wilson, England.
* Mr and Mrs Robertson, England.
* Major Gilchrist, England
* Mr H Pratt do.
* Mr and Mrs Clarke do.
* Mr M Zaislin do.
* Mr John Wheal, Poona.
* Mr F Willaume, Satara.
* Mrs Lyster, Karachi.
* Mr W F White do.
Lieut Cave, Umballa.
Mr C C Aitken.
Lieut A Gallie, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut J R Hill, H M Troopship Serapis.
Mr R F Frost, A V D, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut Rooke, S W B. H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut H W C Colquhoun, 41st Welsh Regt, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut and Mrs H Bonham Carter, R E, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Lieut C Scott, R A, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Lieut A M Renny, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Mrs Bruce, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Lieut B W Marlow, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Mr and Mrs Tapsell, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Mrs Gough, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut Corfield, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut C E Hendley, 41st Welsh, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut Foster, H M Troopship Serapis.
Col and Mrs Gillie, Border Regt, H M Troopship Serapis.
Col Todd, H M Troopship Serapis.
Capt Georges, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut G S Morris E Y Regt H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut Reynolds, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Rev J Prendergast, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut C Van Strawbenzee, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut O S Nugent, H M Troopship Serapis.
Lieut Thomas, H M Troopship Serapis.
* Lieut Cates.
Lieut Whitehouse, R N, Poona.
Mr and Mrs C M Davies, Nagpur.
* Mr A K Becher, Bangalore.
Col and Mrs Dobbs, Hyderabad.
* Mr T M Filgate, Insptr-Genl Registration and Stamps, Bombay.
* Mr W Macartney Filgate, Bombay,
Ismail Beg, Turkish Consul-General, Bombay.
* Mr J L Levy, Australia.
Col S Penny, R A, Bombay.
* Mr J M Kerr, England.
Mr W N Cresswell do.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
Capt Allen, s s Adowa.
Mr Henry Madden, Madras.
Capt Harrison, s s Clan Drummond.
Col Shakespear, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs L W Shakespear, Bombay.
Lieut Shakespear, H M Troopship Serapis.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs Wm Tosh do.
* Mr D Rae do.
Mr A Schewer do,
Mr Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mr Thos Walker, Bombay.
* Mr Bland, Solicitor, Bombay.
Mr C Allen, Bombay.
Mr Messum do.
Mr Mark Wadia do.
Mr Sala do.
Mr F Bevan.
Mr Jervois, Bombay.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mrs Hiley, Karachi.
Lieut-Col F St Q Clutterbuck, Lucknow.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

COSSACK AND SEPOY.

THE Correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Afghan Boundary Commission writing from camp Shadian on Sept. 12, draws a comparison between the Cossack and the Sepoy, much to the advantage in many particulars of the Russian :—

To draw actual comparisons between our Indian Cavalry and the Cossack is a difficult matter ; they are so utterly dissimilar. The Cossack is an irregular, a scout, a forager, and an outpost man, rough and ready for any contingency, but he is a conscript who can be ordered about anywhere. The sowar, though theoretically an irregular, has been gradually worked up into the most regular of regulars, but withal, is a volunteer and to be treated accordingly. There, of course, lies the difference. The Cossacks are numerous, they can be ordered out in almost any number and put to any sort of work, and freely expended in war. The sowar on the contrary, enlists voluntarily, and belongs, as a rule, to a class unaccustomed to menial labour, and would not enlist if put to such labour. Moreover, their numbers are too small, and their losses too difficult to replace to allow of their being expended like the Cossacks, or of their being frittered away on lines of communication and other such duties, and for the latter work I must say we sadly want the counterpart of the Cossack. The Cossacks do everything, from carrying dâks and parcels to survey or any other work, and traverse the country freely in any direction without guides or baggage or anything. We here hire Turkoman and Afghan sowars to carry our dâks, and send out coolies to put up survey marks, never making use of our fighting men for any such purpose. No sooner, however, does a Russian topographer set to work than he sends out his Cossacks in different directions, and they go on in front of him putting up marks on different hills for days together ; and when he has to send in a letter to headquarters, he sends it by the hand of one his own men, and never dreams of hiring a Turkoman or any other man to take it.

One instance, I may mention, of how the Cossacks are worked, occurred in the winter, when Colonel Kuhlberg sent us up a box of felt-lined Russian boots from Maruchak to Chahar Shamba, a distance of 55 miles. This box was big enough and heavy enough to require two men to carry it, yet a couple of Cossacks brought it all the way through and thought nothing of it. They slung the box on a pole and carried it between them, each man resting one end of the pole on the saddle in front of him. What would have been the difference in numbers, supposing that an escort of two of our sowars had been required to take some similar box down from us to the Russian Camp ? First, the two sowars would have required a *syce* and a pony for horse gear ; next a muleteer and a mule for their baggage, bedding and tent, and a *saidad* for the box. Total—two sowars, two followers, two horses, one pony and two mules, all to do the work done by a couple of Cossacks and a couple of ponies as a matter of course.

Again, look at the Russian topographers. They are sent out with an escort of a dozen or 15 Cossacks each, who do everything for them. One Cossack is the topographer's private servant. Four more carry his plane table, stand and instruments, and do all our Indian *khalassi's* work, such as the putting up of survey marks, etc. The torpographer has one canvass tent, and the Cossacks another, though that is a luxury not allowed them on service, whatever may be the weather. Total—one officer, 15 men, 16 ponies, two tents, and say, one camelman and four or five camels to carry the officers' baggage, supplies, &c., though the camelman is not a necessity, as in one case I know the topographer had his private camels, and the Cossacks looked after them as part of their duty.

Suppose, again, that one of our survey officers was sent out with an escort of a similar number of sowars, what a different party there would be ? First of all the escort—15 men, 8 *syces*, 15 horses, 8 ponies, 4 tents, and 10 baggage mules with 3 muleteers. The survey officers would have at least, say, 2 private servants, 2 *syces*, 6 *khalassis*, 2 horses, 4 tents, and 15 or 16 mules with 4 or 5 muleteers. Total 1 officer, 15 sowars, 26 followers, 17 horses, 8 ponies, 16 mules, and 8 tents ; or 42 men and 51 animals, against the Russians' 17 men and 22 animals.

The Cossack, so Russian officers tell me, prides himself up on his power of endurance. The Cossack pony they say has no speed, but is trained to endurance, and will do 70 and 80 miles a day. Possibly it may ; yet, if there is one thing more than another at which our Indian Cavalry ought to and do excel in, it is in the power of endurance to do long marches, and I feel confident that when the time comes they will excel the Russian Regular Cavalry in this, just as much as the latter acknowledge that they themselves are excelled in it by the Cossacks.

The men of our escort are now so accustomed to long marches that 20 miles is thought nothing of by the sepoys even ; and as to the sowars, they would think no more of double that distance now than, I believe, a march of 20 miles would be thought of in India.

Not long ago, when out with a couple of Russian officers, we had occasion to cross the Murghab, then in high flood, and I was struck at the little the Cossacks seemed to think of swimming a river, though whether a larger proportion of them can swim well than of our men, I am doubtful. I arrived first at the banks, and, getting some Jamshidis to help me, rigged up a raft of inflated goat skins and crossed my men and kit over. Next morning the Russians arrived. They declined all help from the Jamshidis, and said they had men enough themselves. The Cossacks, however, did not seem to get easily into the knack of managing the raft, and very soon broke all their ropes by trying to haul against the current, and did not get the last of their kit over till nightfall, and then only by the help of our postal dak ropes, over which I and my sowars passed their light things, such as rifles, swords and saddles, &c. The three sowars I had with me worked with a will and helped the Cossacks right well throughout the day. When it came to swimming the horses over, though the Cossacks had the best of it, as they got all theirs over without help, which was more than we did. Of my three sowars only one could swim, a young Sikh. and I will say he took his horse across in capital style. Our other horses though had all to be swum across by the Jamshidis, who took them over one by one. The Cossacks adopted a different plan, the result of the way their ponies are trained always to keep together. The banks were steep, and it was necessary to enter the river high up and to swim down for some 200 yards before the horses could get out on the opposite bank. At first the leading Cossack tried it alone, swimming by the side of his horse, but the current overpowered him, and the horse broke loose about half-way across and made back for the bank whence it came, and eventually got out some way down the river and returned and rejoined its companions.

The Cossack, nothing daunted, swam back again, and after consultation with his men, I saw them all take off their cotton trousers and shirts, the only things they had left on, wind them round their heads, and prepare for a general start. Three men went ahead, each mounted on his pony barebacked, and without bridles : only a halter. Having gained wisdom from their leader's first attempt, they stuck to their ponies and rode them all the way across this time instead of trying *to* swim alongside. The remaining five or six men brought in the dozen or so other ponies behind these three, but as soon as they got well into the river, they slipped off and drove the ponies before them into the deep water, and, once started, the ponies, all of their own accord, followed the leaders and swam across all right. It was an amusing sight to see the three men, very much in a state of nature, cantering back across country to the camp nearly a mile away, followed by a dozen or more riderless ponies, the other men having gone back to cross by the raft.

If ever our Cavalry have to swim the Oxus, they will find a capital example ready to hand in the ferry-boats at Kilif and elsewhere. I have already described the manner in which these ferry-boats are towed across the river by one or two pairs of horses ; and once our men have seen how easily it is done, I fancy they will jump at the idea, and, given the possession of one of these boats, they will soon learn to utilize their horses in towing it across, while they themselves, with their baggage and saddlery, are all accommodated inside.

With reference to the respective service, equipment and establishments, one great advantage which the Russian has over the Indian Army is the absence of followers. In the Russian camp here there is not a single follower that I know of, unless, indeed, it be the Mission cook. The waiters, the servants and all are soldiers.

In the Cossack squadron there is no one but fighting-men. What a difference from our squadron of Bengal Cavalry, with its *syces* and *bhisties* and sweepers and servants of all kinds and degrees ! Why should our sowar's horses require a grass-cutter and a pony to feed them any more than the Cossacks ? Why should not our horses be rationed on services as well as the Cossacks ? As a matter of fact the rations of the Cossack ponies here are better, both in quality and quantity, than those of our Native Cavalry horses.

The Russians are intensely amazed at the idea of our sowars all having their servants as they call it ; and although there is only one one *syce* between every two sowars, still I have heard that, when all the followers of a Native Cavalry regiment are totalled up even on Kabul scale, they are not far short of one for every fighting-man, and the Russian idea, therefore, that each man has his own servant is not so very far wrong.

The Russian officer, even with us here on a Commission of peace, has only his soldier servant to look to, while most of us have four or five servants of sorts. This number, of course, is cut down on service, but I well remember though, during the Afghan campaign, that officers who lost their servants were generally able to get a man from their regiments quite willing and able to wait upon them and do for them, generally just as well as the regular servant whom they replaced and I see no reason why the system should not be more generally adopted when practicable, and an officer in a native regiment be allowed a servant from amongst his men when the man is willing to serve. Every step tending to reduce the fearful number of followers on service must be a step in the right direction. How can we hope to compete on even terms with the Russians, in a barren country, like many parts of Afghanistan for instance, when every Army Corps of 25,000 men we put in the field means 25,000 followers in addition, who have all to be equally fed and clothed and also protected ? Our native troops, I feel sure, would willingly go on service without their usual number of followers were Government only to give them an inducement to do so, in the shape of increased field allowances.

Take the Native Cavalry for instance, and see how unfairly the stoppages for horse rations fall on the men, and what irritation these stoppages cause. Why cannot Government, instead of raising by some trifle the sowars' pay, say once and for all that free rations will be granted on service for both man and beast ? I can think of nothing better calculated to sharpen the sowar's desire to go on service than such an order, and I know of nothing more calculated to deaden that desire than the present orders regarding stoppages, which leave the sowar, so far as I am aware, worse off on service than he is in cantonments.

The Russian Army, I believe, has a regular scale of field allowances, and the officers and men here on duty with the Boundary Commission are now drawing, I am told, in some cases, something like treble and quadruple the amount of their ordinary pay. This is possibly exceptional. Still the system of field allowances seems to be a good one, and one that we might adopt for our Indian Army with advantage.

The ordinary pay of a Captain of Cossacks is, I have heard, 85 roubles a month in Russia, raised to 130 roubles when serving in Central Asia : a rouble being equal to two shillings at the present rate of exchange. The Cossack soldier's pay is 37 roubles a year, or 2¼ roubles a month. Out of this by no means large amount, hardly sufficient for much more than tobacco one would think, the Cossack has to pay for his horse and equipments ; if he does not bring his own pony he is provided with one, and the cost which I believe varies from 25 to 50 roubles, takes up his first and possibly his second year's pay as the case may be. Then his sword costs 3 roubles more, and his saddlery something else, so that, altogether I doubt if he even gets enough to buy his tobacco after all ; but then the Russian theory is that every man is bound to give his service for his country free of pay. Rations, of course, are always provided by the Government. Then all Russian soldiers when on service, have the privilege of being entitled to draw their pay in gold instead of in paper directly they cross the frontier. Not that they are actually paid in gold, but they are paid in paper roubles at the current rate of exchange with gold, and this nearly doubles their pay at a stroke. In addition to this they have their field allowances. I don't quite know what these amount to, but the result is, I hear, that the Cossacks who are now with us on this Mission get 9 roubles a month a-piece instead of 2¼, or exactly quadruple their ordinary pay ; and this in addition to free rations for man and horse. If all ranks on service get extra pay at the same liberal rate we can hardly wonder at the invariable anxiety of the Russian Army for war, and all the more reason that we should give our own men some similar inducement to be equally ready to meet them.

Another point, apparently, in which the Russian service differs much from ours is in the strength of their hospital establishments. Here we have an establishment of 45 men with 5 dandies, 13 mule *kajavas* and a Takh-i-Rawan with their muleteers, while, so far as I know, the only sick carriage possessed by the Russian Commission is one stretcher carried on a camel, and a couple of pony carts, available for sick if required, with an establishment of perhaps three or four hospital apprentices.

The number of our hospital establishment, too, has only been reduced to its present limit after considerable time and trouble. Something like nearly half the number of dhoolie-wallas, with which the medical authorities wished to burden us, were sent back from Quetta before we started, and the balance was subsequently reduced again when the return party went back, their places being taken by Persian mule *kajavas*. When we on a Boundary Commission find the excessive number of kahars an unbearable nuisance, what must it be with an army in the field ? Why the medical authorities should continue to insist on the sole use of dandies for the carriage of the sick and wounded in a country like Afghanistan I don't know, when I presume there can be no doubt that a large percentage of sick, at any rate almost all simple ordinary cases in fact, can be carried just as well in light ambulance carts or mule *kajavas*. Surely the 50 mules or the 25 or 30 pony-cars necessary for the carriage of 100 ordinary sick are more easily fed and protected, and take up less room on the line of march, than the 700 kahars and their 100 dandies, more especially when the kahars themselves are generally the first to fall sick and to fill the dandies they come to carry. Everyone who remembers what rear-guard work was like on Sir Frederick Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar will, I am sure, have a lively recollection of the dhoolie-wallahs, and will have no wish for a larger percentage of them with him on another long march than is absolutely necessary. So far as I have seen of Afghanistan I know of no impediment to the use of mule panniers or even of light ambulance cars, and certainly, so far as we on this Mission are concerned, we might have had the latter with us all the time I believe.

The Russian Commissariat establishment again seems to be quite on a different footing from ours. Here on this Mission our Commissariat numbers some 30 men—after all reductions with the return party, while that of the Russian Mission is practically nothing at all but the officer, as everything with them is done by contract. The Russians have neither butcheries nor bakeries. The troops apparently do the work of the former for themselves, and as for the latter they are content with the bread of the country. I have before once or twice mentioned the excellence of the country *nan*, and I can only say that I have myself lived on it for weeks at a time, and that I never had any desire for change. In fact, to my mind, good fresh *nan* is infinitely preferable to bad Commissariat bread ; and bread baked hurriedly on the line of march is almost always bad.

Our Indian Commissariat might well follow the Russian example in this case I think ; and if instead of burdening themselves on service in Afghanistan with those huge unwieldy iron ovens, they were to leave them and their convoys of white Cawnpore mills flour behind, and to content themselves with the ovens and the flour of the country, they would find their work much simplified, and the men, I believe, would get on the whole better bread than they do at present. A fresh *nan* nicely warmed is capital eating, very different from the so-called Commissariat brown bread ; and if the services of a few good Afghan and Persian bakers were only secured to teach the Indian bakers how to make and use the ordinary country ovens made here in the ground, the necessity for carrying iron ovens would be done away with. These country ovens are to be found everywhere, and were the Commissariat to take up the baking of *nan* instead of bread, not only could all Mahomedans have their rations issued in baked *nan* instead of in *atta* should occasion arise, but I really believe the Europeans would prefer the *nan* to the bread.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 21.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·823
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of Wind	ESE, SE, S, SSW, S, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	255

* From midnight to midnight.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ltd.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE STATE OF GWALIOR.

A DURBAR was held in the Moti Mehal palace, Gwalior, on the 16th inst ; to celebrate the accession of the young prince to the *gadi*.

Raja Sir Gunpatrao made a speech in Urdu on the occasion, in the course of which he said :—"I cannot in the first place help expressing our loyalty and devotion to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. Loyalty which is due indeed to that Royal lady who regards with solicitude the well-being of all the inhabitants of India, whether they be chiefs or people, whether they are her Majesty's immediate subjects or are ruled over by native princes. Gentlemen, you see that the continuance of the dynasty of Gwalior in the person of Madho Maharaj is a fresh proof of the will of her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, that the Native States of India shall be continued in their integrity and independence. We are no less thankful to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, whose management of Indian State affairs is as beneficial to the people as creditable to himself, and he will thereby, when he goes back home, leave in the hearts and minds of the people of India a lasting memorial to His Excellency's Viceroyalty, as his Government assists the native princes and their successors in upholding their dignity and maintaining the authorities exercised in their respective States." After alluding to the loyalty of the late Maharaja, Sir Ganpat Rao continued.—"No more striking proof could be given to the world of the deep confidence and trust placed by the Government of India in the loyalty of Scindia than the most important act of the rendition of the fortress of Gwalior and the withdrawal of the British troops from Morar. Gentlemen, our Supreme Government regards with solicitude the welfare of this State, and entertains the greatest consideration for the meritorious services of the late Maharaja, for, during the interregnum it constituted a Council of Regency, consisting of seven members, selected from the aristocracy of the State, and one secretary, for the future administration of the State, of which I am nominated president. It is a source of great pleasure to say that Munshee Dharam Narayan, with the sanction of their Hignesses the Maharanis, is appointed tutor to the Maharaja. He is one of the most experienced officers we have, and I believe under his close and personal supervison His Highness will overcome all the preliminary difficulties, and his intellectual capabilities will be developed What I want to impress on the mind of the present Maharaja is that he should not waste his precious years in vain amusements, but exercise his energies in the pursuit of knowledge. You, gentlemen, will concur with me if I say that when our illustrious master is thus tended and trained, his country will in the end benefit. The destinies of some 30 lakhs of people will be placed in his hands on the termination of the interregnum, during which the Council will use every effort to introduce such reforms, wherever needed, as may tend to the further improvement of the State resources, and ensure security of life and property to his subjects." Sir Ganpat Rao then paid a tribute to the memory of the late Maharaja, and expressed his deep sense of gratitude for kindness he received at his hands ; and, in conclusion, invoked a blessing on the young Chief and the State. At the conclusion of the address he announced the increment in the pay of the Silodari Sowars from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20, and that the Kasor taxes were abolished. After the distribution of *atar* and *pan* the Durbar broke up.

It has been decided that the jewellery of H. H. the Rani of Dewas should be given to her.

VANDALISM AT LUCKNOW.

MR. HENRY S. BOOYS, Magistrate of Lucknow, writes as follows to the *Pioneer* in regard to the demolition of the "Neil's Gate" :—The agitation that has arisen about the demolition of the so-called "Neil's Gate" at Lucknow is an instance of the growth of popular fallacies. The archway was a gateway of the enclosure attached to the Chattar Manzil Palace, and it is only connected with the death of General Neil, so far that it is asserted that the shot which wounded him and from which he died shortly afterwards was fired from the top of the gate. But the public, simply, it seems, from the reiteration of the name "Neil's Gate," have come to believe that some special sanctity attaches to this structure, that it was in some significant manner connected with the heroism of the soldier whose name it bears, and that it should be guarded as a monument of English prowess. This view can scarcely stand the light. If all the buildings from which brave men doing their duty have met their death were to be preserved as historical monuments, such relics would be more plentiful than churches. Till within a short time ago, a marble statuette stood on the top of the archway. This statuette was the work of some Italian artist in the King of Oudh's time, and probably represents Lord Mornington, or William Pitt, or may be General Washington. But for twenty years it was gravely asserted by the public that this mannikin repssented General Neil, and only at the beginning of this year the local authorities were violently attacked in the public prints for permitting "General Neil" to lie in the museum with his nose broken. Of so much worth is general report in such cases. Now for a few facts. The demolition of the archway was decided upon by the Municipal Board under a resolution, a copy of which is attached. It was approved by the Deputy Commissioner and sanctioned by the Commissioner. The demolition was commenced on the morning of the 6th October, and was stopped in the afternoon of the same day by order of the Commissioner on a representation made to him by two residents of the station. The structure has not been touched since. The informants who have sent you incorrect accounts of this transaction have omitted to state that it was a part of the original Resolution of the Municipal Board to provide for the erection of a handsome and fitting monument, within a few yards of the present ugly obstruction, to serve as a far more suitable and sightly memorial of General Neil's death in action than the so-called "Neil's Gateway."

[The Resolution referred to by Mr. Boys, Magistrate of Lucknow, is as follows :—" Read Resolution No. 18, dated 11th instant, of the General Committee of Public Works, recommending the removal of the archway known as 'Neil's Gate' as being a useless obstruction, and suggesting the erection of a memorial pillar instead." "Resolved that the Resolution of the General Committee be accepted ; and that the sum of Rs. 150 in addition to the sale proceeds of the materials of the gate, be sanctioned for the erection of a monument, and that Mr. Martin be requested to submit designs for approval." The *Pioneer* adds the following footnote to Mr. Boys' letter :—" We are not surprised that the Gate should be held to be a "useless obstruction" by men who cannot even spell General *Neil's* name. As we anticipated, the Lieutenant-Governor gave no orders whatever for demolishing the gate, and when the matter was referred to him he ordered the demolition to be stayed.

BENGAL.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of a well-known citizen of Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Cumming, who died at Colombo yesterday of prolonged fever. Mr. Cumming has long been associated with Calcutta in various ways. He came to this country in the service of the P. and O. Company ; but on leaving that joined the Great Eastern Hotel, holding various off

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

REUTER'S London Financial Telegram of yesterday reports a further advance of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver; but private advices give the advance as ¼d., making the closing quotation 45¼d. per oz. The further allotment of five lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 5 5-16d., mentioned in the same telegram, was known here yesterday, and was referred to in our last report. £30,000 of Silver, half to Calcutta and half to Bombay, have been shipped, as well as £20,000 of Gold to this port. Rupee Securities had advanced ¼ for Four per cent. and ⅜ for Four-and-a-half per cent. Sterling Loan was unchanged, as were also Consols and French Rentes.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday give the Bank's Reserve as 40 per cent. of the Liabilities, which shows an improvement in the position of the former of 3 per cent. compared with last week, when it stood at 37 per cent. The Bank's rate of Discount was 4 per cent. The market rate on short London Bills had advanced from 2⅝ to 3¼ per cent.; but that on Indian six months' sight Bank Paper was unchanged at 3½ per cent.

There was a firmer feeling in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday. Sales reached 12,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats; and Mid-Uplands on the Spot had advanced 1-16d., say to 5 5-16d., per lb. Arrivals were quiet, and in quotations we notice an advance of 1-64d. for October-November and February-March; but in other positions (excepting January-February, which showed no change), there was a decline to the same extent.

Prices were steady in New York yesterday, both for Spot and Futures. Receipts at the U. S Ports were 40,000 bales, against the same quantity for the corresponding day last year, and 47,000 bales in 1884.

COTTON.—We have had another very quiet day in this staple. The market is pretty steady without material change in prices; and the only transactions which have come to our notice are a sale of Good Khamgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 179, and of Fine Bengal, deliverable in November, at Rs. 173 per candy.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—Our market continues lifeless, and the only transaction in Wheat reported to-day, is a sale of White Delhi, for this month's delivery, at Rs. 4-0-6. Seeds are neglected and nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Wednesday and Thursday) were as follows:—

Cotton	1,202 bales.
Wheat	50,844 cwts.
Linseed	9,451 ,,
Rapeseed	1,859 ,,
Poppy Seed	477 ,,
Gingelly Seed	7,632 ,,
Groundnuts	1,141 ,,

Freights are extremely quiet, cargo being obtainable with difficulty. The following are our quotations:—

Liverpool,	Ready.	Cotton	13s. 6d. Wheat 15s.
London	,,	,,	13s. 0d.
Continent	,,	,,	13s. 9d.
Open Charter	,,	,,	13s. 9 l.
Havre	,,	,,	Rs. 9/. to 20s.
Dunkirk	,,	,,	13s 9d. to 20s.
Antwerp	,,	,,	13s. 9d
Marseilles	,,	,,	13s.
Trieste and Venice	,,	,,	29s. to 2-. Exchange.

EXCHANGE has shown additional firmness to-day in response to the further advance in Bar Silver above reported. The peculiarity in Exchange to-day, however, has been that while Bank Bills are only 1-32d. higher, Banks are asking 3-32d. higher for Mercantile Paper both ready and forward: but they have not obtained a large aggregate of Bills, although Calcutta rates are telegraphed 1-32d. above ours, all round. The Money market, as we remarked yesterday, is now undoubtedly easier, and Banks can be supplied readily at ½ per cent. per annum at present; but money is nearly as shifty as Exchange. Besides this, as the Bank of Bombay have not their ordinary resources to begin the season's work with, the Exchange of the future must be mainly met by remittances of Silver, or Council Drafts from Home. We close as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5 16-1.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 13 32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5 -16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1-25½ to ½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a further slight upward movement in Four per cent. Paper to-day, and we close at 97 13-16, which is 1-16 above our yesterday's quotation. Four-and-a-half per cent. still stands at 102¾, which must be taken as nominal in the absence of business.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing in this market to-day. We notice a decline of 1½ in Bank of Bombay shares, which have been done at Rs 723½, Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say Rs. 685. Framjee Petit Manufacturing are Rs.. lower, at Rs. 645; and Oriental are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 562½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	299
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,00	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1 250	1,250	..	1,060
Axuia Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	500 xd
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
Bombay New Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,000	125	125	..	120
Bombay Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440 xd.
Bombay Printing Press Co., Ltd., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 7	450
Bird Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	600 xd
Burd & Punjaum Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	2 2
Carnac Press Co.	300	500	500	2	505
Volkart Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.c.	182
Badham Pile & Co. Ltd.	750	200	150		50
Baddy Co., Ltd.	600	100	100	Rs. 18	140
Barton & Co., Ltd.	1,200	200	165	Rs. 20	49
Do. New issue	400	50	100	10 2-3p.c.	20
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ltd.	500		37	1 2-3p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Saw Mills	50	500	500	15 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	60	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,25	100	100	7 p.c.	107
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,00	2,500	1,500	225	2,725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	62	375	45	680
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	6 p.c.	1014
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	15
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ltd.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 10	11
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs. 11	190
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25	..	9
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ltd.	600	100	100	..	132
Kemp & Co. Ltd.	4,00	200	175	Rs. 26	320
Marcks & Co., Ltd.	4,00	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	1,00	50	40	Rs. 13	1
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	9 p.c.	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	5 & 7½	112
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	..	
Pearse & Co., Ltd.	1,00	100	100	3 p. a	55
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 15	302½
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 12	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Scoundy & Co., Ltd.	1,00	100	100		55 xd.
Telephone Co., Ltd.	12,00	25	25	Rs.	7½ xd
Thacker & Co., Ltd.	2,00	500	500		1,115
Thacker & Co., Ltd.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 7	183 xd
Western India Flour Mills	00	125	100	12 c	122
J. M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200		202

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	4100	..	..	4100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,346	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ltd.	600	500	500	..	435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900 xd
Berar Mfg. Co., Ltd.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	730
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	730	Rs. 124	685
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	800
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	130
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070 xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ltd.	730	5	all	97½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,0	90	Rs. 2	85
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ltd.	668	1,000	50	Rs. 7	1,370
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	50	50	14-5-7	401
Jowras Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,115
Khandelsh	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	9-5
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	860
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,500	1,00	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 125	2,625 xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1195
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	500
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,000	1,00	100	...	85
arayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500 ml
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	895
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	562½
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,00	500	500		85
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	830
Ripon	641	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	905
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00		1,27
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.	1,716	500	50	Rs. 17½	35
Sholapore Mills	676	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1 27
Soondardas	850	1,00	1,00		675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ltd.	1,21	25	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	60	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S. & M Company	1,20	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	...	830

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PETIT—October 22, at Malabar Hill, Ardashir Cowasjee Petit, grandson of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, aged 13 years. The funeral will take place this day (Saturday), at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KNYVETT—October 16, at Bareilly the wife of C F Knyvett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUDD—FITZPATRICK—October 18, at the Roman Catholic Church, Lucknow, Winifred Marion Zydia, eldest daughter of James Edward Bolton Budd, Officiating Registrar of Lucknow, to Patrick, second son of John Fitzpatrick, Civil Surgeon of Hamirpur.

DEATHS.

CONROY—October 19, at Fatehgarh, John Barton Conroy, aged 68 years.

CUMMING—October 19, at Colombo, of a prolonged illness from fever, Alexander Cumming, late proprietor of the firm of Alex Cumming, successor to F W Baker and Co, and formerly for many years Secretary of the Great Eastern Hotel Co Ltd, aged 53 years. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

HICKIE—October 6, at Quetta, Trevor Andrew Hickie, the beloved son Mrs Dora Hickie and the late Mr C Hickie, Collector of Government customs, Delhi.

KIERNANDER—October 18, at No 11, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, Charlotte Ann, the wife of Mr C P Kiernander.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAFETY versus DANGER.
TO buy spectacles is easy enough, but to get properly suited is another thing. Much danger, as well as inconvenience and expense, is invariably saved by consulting a leading specialist, you are invited first to try elsewhere, and then consult Mr. N. LAZARUS, whose perfect, simple and patented methods of examination have been testified to by the greatest living celebrities.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO H. E. THE VICEROY.
No. 28, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress steadily. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.
JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1886.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON continues to press for the establishment of a universal penny post with an enthusiastic persistency worthy of so commendable a cause. He asks questions in the House of Commons about mail contracts; he introduces resolutions affirming the advantages of his plan; he writes to the Postmaster General about it; he gets the editor of the *Fortnightly Review* to print a lively little article on the subject. We can well believe him when he says that a large body of public opinion is ranging itself upon his side. There is so much that can be urged with all the appearance of cogency in support of his project. He has made himself the champion of a principle which in Rowland Hill's hands triumphed forty-six years ago, and which has become ineradicably fixed in our social economy. When he is opposed it is by the Department which opposed Hill, and the opposition is often upon grounds which the experience of nearly half a century's cheap postage has shown to be unsound. And in truth if the issues now raised were exactly the same as those raised by Rowland Hill in his controversy with the Post Office in Lord Lowther's time, Mr. Henniker Heaton might be sure of an easy and an early victory. The Post Office authorities in 1839 alleged that the penny post could not possibly pay, and the Post Office in 1886 yields, with the associated services, a profit of nearly three millions sterling. Eminent experts—men who understood the Postal service thoroughly, and perhaps understood nothing else—pronounced it to be too absurd to be worth consideration. And yet it is scarcely possible for the Englishman of to-day to imagine a society working upon a shilling postal basis, as English society worked in those days. Evidently then there is strong temptation for any one who attempts to proceed farther upon Rowland Hill's lines to appeal to history and experience, and to hope for a favouring response. Mr. Henniker Heaton may at least claim that he is asking for a recourse to no new principle—that all that he wants is the extension of a principle whose working has already been a triumphant success. He may allege, too, political reasons which had no existence, either actually or in analogy, at the time when Rowland Hill asked for a penny post. We had not begun to dream then of a federation of the Empire; we had scarcely begun to think of any advantage that there might be in bringing the people of the United Kingdom into closer association by the help of easier and more constant postal communication. But federation is in the air—in the clouds some say who doubt if those who talk much about it have any clear conception of what it means—and if the Empire is to be federated its scattered parts must be brought closer together by every available means, moral, commercial, and political. From this magnificent generalization it is easy to descend to the concrete conception of the Universal Penny Post.

There is much that is at least plausible in the idea. We should all welcome its realization, as we should all welcome universal railway communication at, say, uniform shilling fares. We in India, who have to pay four annas and a half to send a letter home, and a third of the sum for a newspaper are all ready to support Mr. Henniker Heaton heart and soul as soon as we have a reasonable assurance that he is not asking the Postmaster General to give him something from the neighbourhood of the moon. Our voice, unfortunately, must be raised with least effect among the voices of the Empire. India is a sort of ugly duckling in the Imperial brood. We lose for the Empire more than two-thirds of the deficit of a thousand pounds a day which is debited to the foreign and Colonial service. And apparently, though Mr. Henniker Heaton forgets it, matters are not likely to mend so far as we are concerned. It is comforting enough to be told of "a well-known Post Office statute" compelling steamers to convey letters, if required, at the rate of one penny per letter from England to any port in the Empire. The statute is not so well-known to us as is a certain contract signed a couple of months ago whereby a certain Company covenanted to carry letters between the Eastern and Western seas at a much less favourable rate to the Government than that. It appears to be a way with Mr. Henniker Heaton to forget contracts as love laughs at locksmiths. When he writes to the Postmaster General about "a powerful steamship company" that is prepared to carry the mails between England and Australia "by slow post" at a penny a letter, he makes naught of tenders already sent in, under entirely different conditions, in answer to the official advertisement. Equally lightly upon his memory sits the fact that the new contract with the P. and O. Company is for ten years—an embarrassing fact for us as it is for him, no doubt, and one which does small credit to the foresight of the Post Office officials who negotiated the arrangement. There, indeed, is serious cause of complaint against a department which, though it has been progressive in some directions, has never been remarkable for its success in driving a bargain. Unless the P. and O. Company are enterprising beyond their covenant there is no reason why their service should not fall behind the best steam service of the day. A year or so hence we shall see steamers afloat which will give a thirty days' passage to Australia against the thirty-six days' passage which is now given by Brindisi, and the mail contractors, sheltered by their contract against the stimulus of competition, will go on until 1897 carrying at a speed which may at any time become old-fashioned. Mr. Henniker Heaton might have smoothed the way to universal penny postage if, abandoning the enterprise for the moment, he had endeavoured to impress the Post Office with a sense of the advantage of not tying its hands for a long term of years. Contracts such as that recently concluded with the P. and O. Company supply one set of obstacles to the realization of his dream, to say nothing of smaller but perhaps more practical expectations.

We should think more of Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme if he himself had more to say in its favour. For, in spite of his enthusiasm for it, he tacitly admits that the universal penny post might not be so effective an agency for universal intercourse as that which is already in operation. Until postal communication between England and the Colonies has very largely developed it can be made cheap only on condition of being made slow. We must sacrifice speed to economy, or we must be content for some time to come to let things work pretty much upon their present basis. For Mr. Henniker Heaton's calculations in proof of the possibility of carrying a letter from one end of the earth to the other for the cost of a penny stamp have this peculiarity—that they treat a letter as cargo, pure and simple—as an infinitesimally small fraction of a ton, and a ton, he reminds us, can be carried to Australia for forty shillings, or a pound for four pence three farthings. But if letters are to be carried at cargo rates they must be carried on cargo conditions. They must be despatched, not at regular intervals arranged for the convenience of the public at each end of the line of communication, with a virtual certainty as to the time of delivery, but at such times as it is convenient for the shipowners to despatch them—that is to say whenever a cargo can be got together. These are contingencies which necessarily claim attention whenever forty shillings a ton is mentioned in connection with postal contracts, and if the penny ocean post is worth having on those terms let us by all means catch the spirit of Mr. Henniker Heaken's enthusiasm and help him in his enterprise. But he himself has evident misgivings as to the practicalvalue of his project. His communication to the Postmaster General spoke of the projected penny post as a "slow post." He anticipates escaping the "enormous charges" levied by the French and Italian railway companies for the conveyance of the Indian and Australian mails between Calais and Brindisi, with little regard, apparently, for the time saved by sending the mails by the short land route. And lastly, to ensure rapidity of communication by supplementary measures,—herein revealing the weak point of his scheme—he undertakes to construct three first-class cables to Australia—one *via* Canada, one *via* the Cape, and one *via* India—in return for a subsidy equivalent to the £1,000 a day now lost upon the Foreign and Colonial service of the British Post Office. There is enough in all this to discourage confidence in the present practicability of his scheme, and to turn public attention in some other direction in which Mr. Henniker Heaton's inquiries have been made. Such facts, for instance, as the shameful differentiations in the rates of postage between England and her colonies and foreign countries and the same colonies—differentiations always telling in favour of the foreigner—ought to carry their own condemnation with them. A German correspondent can send a letter from Berlin to Melbourne for twopence halfpenny; a letter sent from London to Melbourne costs sixpence. From Paris to Bombay costs twopence halfpenny; from London to Bombay the charge is fivepence. The altruism of our international postal arrangements is sublime, or so nearly sublime at all events that it is ridiculous. No nation in the world would tolerate for two months a system so full of anomalies, and if Mr. Henniker Heaton would endeavour to get our present ocean post put upon a rational basis he would have greater chance of success than in this attempt to give a world-wide application to a principle which the inventor never intended to extend beyond the bounds of the United Kingdom.

MR. GRANT ALLEN'S recent story of "Kalee's Shrine," which forms one of the series of shilling sensationals served up of late for the edification of the reading public, shows that romance writers still hold in grateful remembrance those ghastly records of Indian crime upon which Meadows-Taylor drew so freely in compiling his "Confessions of a Thug." But how completely the use of the fatal noose has been suppressed may be judged from the selections issued from time to time, through the Foreign Office, respecting the working of the department of which Colonel Henderson has the superintendence. Many a susceptible reader has doubtless shuddered at the fate of Mr. Grant Allen's heroine, dedicated from infancy to supply the shrine of the Indian goddess of destruction with continual victims despatched by a dexterous use of the handkerchief, and selected from the circle of her personal acquaintances. To such it may be reassuring intelligence that from cover to cover of the book containing the annual returns for the past year the use of the *rumal* is not even referred to. Details of fifteen cases of thagi are reported from the native States, but in all of these, poisons were resorted to, and though in the majority of instances the deleterious drugs were administered by professional poisoners, the amount of plunder obtained—under two thousand rupees altogether—must have afforded very little encouragement for the seventy-five offenders concerned. The most satisfactory incident of the year's operations appears to have been the dispersal of a large gang of these miscreants, who, making their headquarters at Jeypore, sent forth members of their organization to Ulwar, Jodhpur and Ajmere. Nineteen persons, according to the evidence of two approvers, were employed in two cases only, and as many as forty-seven are said to have been concerned in five reported cases, so there is reason to apprehend that the gang practised on an extensive scale. Thanks to the action of the Jeypore durbar several of the poisoners implicated are now serving various terms of imprisonment varying from five to fourteen years, though the State must rather have erred on the side of leniency if the five deaths reported from the effects of the poisoning were in any way connected with the persons apprehended. The gang worked after the customary fashion, mixing the deadly ingredients with the tobacco, the flour or the sweetmeats of the victims with whom they fraternised. There was a slight increase in the total number of these cases, but it seems that the pitiless enterprise of the professional poisoner did not extend beyond the limits of the Rajputana Agencies. In the number of dacoities reported in native States during the year, the return shows an increase, the figures being for 1884 cases to the number of 335, involving losses of property valued at Rs. 2,73,888, or an average of Rs. 817 per case, while for the year under review there were 371 cases, in which property was plundered to the extent of Rs. 3,34,344, or Rs. 901 per dacoity. The Central India Agency heads the black list with 150 cases, the value of the loot being Rs. 1,78,428, an average of Rs. 1,189; Hyderabad comes next with 145 cases, and loss Rs. 1,24,195; the number of cases in Rajputana being 64 and the value Rs. 23,701. As opposed to this serious increase is to be set the satisfactory statement made in the Hyderabad return, that out of 2,200 dacoits said to have been concerned 180 were arrested and 63 convicted. Colonel Henderson contrasts the efforts of the Hyderabad Government and its officers to arrest the marauders with the inaction of the Central India States, where nothing seems to be done, for out of 1,500 dacoits concerned in Gwalior alone only fourteen were arrested and not a single conviction was obtained. Nevertheless the officers of the department in the Hyderabad Agency attribute the prevalence of dacoity to the inadequacy and inefficiency of the police. Lieutenant Melvill supports this assertion by an illustration which would be ludicrous were it not so much to the point. In one district a gang of Rohillas showed their contempt for the guardians of law and order by going in a body to the local police station and considerately informing the Amin that they were about to commit a dacoity. In return for this act of courtesy neither that officer nor any of the five constables would quit their refuge until long after the dacoits had plundered and left the village. So bold and daring have the dacoits in Indore become that on one occasion the treasury of Sir Kashi Rao Dada Sahib was looted of property to the value of Rs. 35,000. The attention of the Government is drawn by Colonel Henderson to the practical denial by the Central India authorities of the existence of dacoity. A striking commentary on this attempt on the part of the officials to whitewash their respective territories is furnished by the list of casualties for the year. In Central India twenty-two persons have been killed and one hundred wounded in encounters with the dacoits. The Gwalior State contributed two-thirds of these casualties, and it is recorded that the villagers are so little protected by the police against the brutal cruelties of the bands of armed marauders that they have lost all courage and offer little opposition to their assailants. Such a charge as Colonel Henderson is constrained to make against the Gwalior durbar, of permitting the dacoits to plunder, ravish, torture and murder with impunity is a serious blot on the administration of the State. Whole districts of Gwalior bordering on British territory at Jhansi and Lalilpore were left a prey to armed bands, who are charged with the most harrowing excesses, until, the department established the fact of their existence and obtaining a small military force was able to kill or capture the leading offenders.

THE account which Count de Gubernatis gives in another column of his initiation into the Brahmiuic order will be read with great interest, and principally by the Brahmins, who will ask how much of a Brahmin the enthusiastic orientalist has become, and whether, despite the sacred thread, he can yet be deemed a twice-born. They will ask, too, if Count de Gubernatis has in his researches come across the record of an investiture in middle age. The Count's persuasion to the learned Brahmin who seems almost to have become his *guru* to visit Europe does not seem to have had any other result than to make Dr. Bhagvanlal show cause why it would be more convenient to him to stay at home. Count de Gubernatis might, perhaps, have made his appeals a little more persuasive if he had learnt how greatly the prohibitions of caste against foreign travel have been relaxed of late. Sir Lepel Griffin innocently thought that Brahmins who went to Europe would on their return have to go through degrading penances or die in a ditch, untended and unwept. Which shows, of course, that even Sir Lepel Griffin still lives in the India of theory and not quite in the India of fact. To enterprising Hindus of the higher castes who, for caste reasons, fear to set out upon a voyage to the West, the best advice that can be given is "try it, and remember that 1886 is not 1836." If the whole truth were told about this question we should not hear the penalties which an orthodoxy prescriber cited as a reason for staying at home. Orthodoxy is nowadays discreetly unobservant of a good many things about which a few years ago it made a great fuss. Much might be said upon this point by way of illustration.

A HAUNTED CITY.

Pisa, grave mistress of the Tuscan shore,
Whose name is charm to hear and to repeat,
My mother once when budding life was sweet
And to thy knees a boy's light heart I bore:
Here too I came in manhood and once more
Perused, with altered eyes, that stately street
Of palaces and heard the soundless feet
And ghostly speech of some gone on before.

With bitter arrows in his hand here came
The splendid rebel, passion-pale and worn,
And one for whom in their dark bridal bowers
The sea-nymphs sigh'd, nursing a fatal flame;
Here Landor scented Freedom's stormy morn,
And Leopardi knew some painless hours.

1882. W. W.

JOTTINGS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 21.

WE have had heavy rain since I last wrote, having been visited in full force by the Elephanta showers. On Thursday it came down with great violence a little after 5 o'clock, and caught not a few unwary souls who had proposed to themselves a pleasant evening drive. Heavy rain, with occasional lightning and peals of thunder, continued until 4 o'clock a.m. on Friday, when it ceased for the time only to be renewed about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it again continued to pour well into the night, and not with a gentle downpour, but in an almost continuous torrent. I suppose that we have now had our quantum of rain for the season, more than 30 inches having been registered during the year, and we shall now settle down into the cold weather, to my mind the pleasantest time of the year at Poona. We may have, before it fully sets in, a short period of close and muggy weather, but this will very soon give way to the sharp, brisk coolness of the air that ushers in the cold weather. Already it may be perceived, and I must say I cannot understand the hankering after Mahableshwar at this season, entailing considerable expense, inconvenience and discomfort, when the climate at Poona will so soon be all that can be desired. There will, of course, be the inevitable east wind, to hustle us a bit, and probe our weak points, but the east wind at Poona is not very virulent, and a small amount of precaution is sufficient to guard against it. Already the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Arbuthnot,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUMOURED ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.

Vague rumours are current here that an attempt has been made on the life of the Czar. It is also reported that the Czar has killed one of his Aides-de-Camp, fearing baselessly that he intended to attack him.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The rumours which were current at Vienna yesterday regarding the attempt made on the Czar's life and the subsequent tragedy are utterly false.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Great Powers have agreed to allow Russia to take the lead in the settlement of Bulgaria in conformity with the Berlin Note.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill returned to London yesterday from the Continent.

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Oct. 21.

General Kaulbars complains angrily of the coercion and maltreatment of Russophile Bulgarians by the Bulgarian authorities.

The combined pressure being brought to bear on Bulgaria by Russia and Turkey, and the inaction of others from whom they expected support, has considerably depressed the Bulgarians, who meditate yielding to the demand of Russia.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPSHIPS.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 21.

H. M.'s Transport Jumna left here for Bombay to-day.

ISMAILIA, Oct. 21.

H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile passed through the Canal to-day, outward bound for Bombay.

THE LATE SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Oct. 21.

The following Orders were issued by Major-General White, Mandalay, on Wednesday, 20th October :—

"It is with the deepest regret that the Major-General commanding announces to the Upper Burma Field Force, the death this morning on board of H. M's I. M. S. Irrawaddy, of His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and Commanding the Burma Field Forces. The Union Jack at the Palace will be flown half-mast high during the remainder of to-day and throughout to-morrow, and 15 minute guns will be fired to-morrow morning, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock.

This news was very unexpected in Mandalay. Sir Herbert was not well when he came up, and exposed himself very much to the sun at Myinmo, Mandalay and Bhamo. Though saying it was too hot for the troops to be out, on his return from Bhamo he remained on board the Irrawaddy, and finding his fever still clung to him, took a run down the river, hoping to be well in a few days, or if necessary to take a sea cruise. He died below Prome at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The news reached Mandalay at 4-30 p.m. General White assumes command pending other orders. The Commander-in-Chief's staff was with him, but will probably return at once to Mandalay.

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe communicates the following particulars of Sir Herbert Macpherson's death to the *Rangoon Gazette* :—

He was nearly sixty, but of most active habits and considered himself fit for any exposure. He was in good health on arrival at Rangoon and first took ill after a long ride in an extremely hot sun at Myingyan. The second attack came at Mandalay Palace, and lasted three days. He continued his active exertions, and on 2nd October rode thirty miles, and left for Bhamo the same night, arriving on the 7th in capital health and spirits. At Hatha, a most unhealthy place, he was seized with remittent fever, but uncomplicated, which continued until he died.

On returning to Mandalay, Deputy Surgeon General Farreh and Surgeon-Major Corbett had a consultation with Surgeon-Major Sibthorpe, and decided to send him down the river.

THE MYINGIAN PRINCE.

It is reported in Mandalay that the Myingyan Prince has written to some of his friends that he intends escaping on the first opportunity. His standard is reported raised on the Shan frontier.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

The last mail-steamer arrived a day late, having great difficulty to obtain pilots, whom the dacoits threaten with death unless they cease working.

The Flotilla steamer Panlang grounded between Mandalay and Bhamo. There is very little hope of getting her off till the river rises next season.

THE SITUATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Reports from Upper Burma for the week ending the 17th September mention two or three small dacoities at Mandalay, Ava, and Shewbo; otherwise the districts are quiet. Katha is also quiet. A dacoit leader was killed by the villagers of Ava, the people of Kyankse behaving on the whole loyally; but the South-East district is still unsettled. Sagaing and Ningyan continue to be disturbed. The Yeu district is quiet.

Hla Oo's gang has been defeated by a party from the Alon garrison. The situation at Pagan, Yamethen and Mimbu is unchanged. Three dacoit leaders were captured at Yamethin.

Rain is wanted at Yeu.

THE BURMA COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

It is now thought certain that Sir Frederick Roberts will take the command in Burma.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to leave on Monday.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Oct. 20

The Ruby Mines reconnaissance party has left its river base Kyanhnyat, and is proceeding eastwards by the road to the Shan town of Momeik. It will when practicable take the route to the hills *via* Sagadaing or Padan. No opposition is expected, and some of the local native authorities and workers have joined the party. Mr. G. M. S. Carter is the Civil Officer.

The representative of the Syndicate which has contracted for all the Government rights or monopoly in the district, Messrs. Streeter, Beach, and Hill, with their advising engineer, Mr. Gordon, are still in Mandalay, and will not leave for the Ruby Mines till a fair settlement has been made by Mr. Carter's party.

Arrangements are proceeding with the Wuntho Sawbwa, which it is hoped and expected will avoid the necessity of fighting. Military posts are, however, being pushed northwards from Shwaybo towards Wuntho.

The Shan Chief Theebaw Sawbwa, who some years ago was condemned to death in Rangoon for shooting two of his servants, but was afterwards reprieved and liberated, has re-established himself in his own country, and writes to Mandalay saying he will give a hearty welcome to the British officers when they advance.

A military post has now been established at Zebingyee, S. E. from Mandalay, within the Shan Hills. Other posts are contemplated.

At present the negotiations with the Shans run favourably. Our Government assures them of their liberty freedom, and self-government, and guarantees their rights and privileges as they were in the most favourable times under Burmese kings, provided always the British sovereign power is recognised. The territorial limits thus included are at present very undefined and must reach up to the Chinese frontier or other civilised powers.

The heat has lately been extreme and dangerous for military operations. Rain has again fallen and cooler weather is expected.

All the troops will be well in position by the time operations can be safely commenced. The Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry is expected immediately, and will be sent at once to Swaybo. The relief of the distressed at Mandalay has now been reduced to very small numbers.

Municipal reorganization is advancing rapidly. The number of houses is 34,000, and the population estimated at 150,000.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Major Brunker, Scottish Rifles, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Major Goodwin.

Brigadier-General Stewart, Madras Cavalry, is appointed Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* MacQueen.

Burma Field Force Appointments.—Captain R. Golightly and Lieutenants G. Stevens and J. Sladen.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Leppoch Cappel, Colonel Mallock officiates as Director General of Telegraphs.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

H. E the Viceroy and Governor-General disembarks at Prince's Ghaut on December 13.

A REVIEW OF SIR GRANT DUFF'S ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22

H. E. the Governor has issued a long Minute reviewing his five years' service, his object being to set forth what has been effected, and incidentally to indicate in what directions he would advance during the next few years if he were beginning and not ending his period of office. Under the heading of Finance, His Excellency points to the advantages secured by the Decentralisation scheme. He thinks very considerable changes must be made ere long in the constitution of the Civil Service, and that the flower of native merit should be encouraged to a greater extent than is now done, to aspire to high places in it; the quality of European officials must, however, be maintained at all costs. Coming to the question of landholding of Madras Civilians, H. E. admits that until the time of his predecessor the old rules had evidently slipped too much out of sight. He believes that no doubt a vast amount of spiteful nonsense has been talked and written about the sins in the matter of landholding of that very honorable body of men, the Madras Civil Service, but he is sure that all its members will see that to transgress ever so little the rules about landholding is a sad mistake, and one which enables its enemies to heap upon it all manner of false accusations.

THE PADROADO CONCORDAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 22.

The Catholics of Goa held a meeting yesterday in the city of Nova-Goa, and with the concurrence of the whole of the Hindustan Catholics, resolved to protest against the Padroado Concordat, and pray for a purely Indian hierarchy for the Indies, independent from foreign clergy, as they possess sufficient funds for its maintenance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here this morning.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
The Manchester market has been steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		70½
4½ " "		73⅝
3 "	Consols for Account	101
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ "	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		45 3-16

Arrivals—Drago and Inchlonga.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,100,000 ; decrease £200,000 ; public deposits, £3,000,000 ; decrease £500,000 ; other deposits, £23,700,000 ; decrease £1,000,000 ; other securities, £19,800,000 ; decrease £300,000 ; Notes and Gold, £10,800,000 ; decrease £600,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

At the instance of Colonel Baville, the Government yesterday gave permission for the removal of the body of Mr. Daly from the temporary grave in which it was placed on Thursday to the vault in which his mother, Mrs. Daly, was buried in August 1874. The body will be removed to-day.

Intimation has been received from the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, that the export of dates from Baghdad has been temporarily interdicted, but that this prohibition does not apply to Bassorah.

A telegram from London to the *Pioneer* says that Sir Charles Turner has been offered a post on the Public Service Commission, as the trained English lawyer of judicial experience described in the Government Resolution.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt at Murree at 4-55 on Wednesday morning There was considerable tremor before and after the actual shock.

It is believed that work on the Bengal-Nagpore Rai way will be commenced during the cold weather.

The Spanish Government have established a Consulate at Goa, and have nominated Senhor D. Antonio Elizario Pereira Consular Agent in that city. It is not improbable that commercial relations between the two countries—Portuguese-India and Spain—will be opened on the completion of the harbour works at Marmagoa and the Western India Portuguese Railway.

Before leaving the Hyderabad Residency, Colonel Ross expressed his warmest thanks to Mr. FitzGerald and all the Residency officials for the cordial and efficient co-operation they have afforded him during his tenure of office as Officiating Resident.

The Nizam's P. W. Department is to be reorganized in the month of December next for the sixth time in eight years. "Why," asks a correspondent, "should they not take a leaf from the British P. W. Department Code, and thus avoid these incessant reforms ?"

Truth says :—"As to books on questions of the hour, I can recommend to you strongly Mr. Grattan Geary's 'Burma after the Conquest' (5), and Stepniak's 'The Russian Storm Cloud' (6). Both books are by experts, and deserve the attention and the credit of our statesmen. In Upper Burma, according to Mr. Geary, who plainly knows of what he is talking, we have got an Acheen on our hands, at once troublesome and unprofitable, difficult to conquer, and not worth the conquest. An enormous difference between the rainfall there and in Lower Burma makes such a difference in profit between the two annexations that, while the latter has been a relief to, the former can only be a tax upon, our Indian revenues, which, besides, will be strained to the point of bankruptcy in the effort to reduce its restive people to submission. By the way, isn't 'rebels' a characteristically English definition of a people who have the presumption to fight against us in defence of their own country ? A garotter appealing to the police against the violence of his victim's resistance !"

It is stated that the Indian Government have just made suitable provision for the wife of Dhulip Singh. According to a London correspondent, Mr. Müller, a well-known merchant of Alexandria, who greatly interested himself in the education of this lady, has been appointed co-trustee, together with the permanent Under-Secretary for India, for the Maharani and her children. Her Highness is to have between £5,000 and £6,000 a year settled upon her, which sum will come out of the pension which the Maharaja Dhulip Singh has just thrown up in a fit of pique against the English Government. It is also likely that something will be done for the sons of the Maharaja, possibly in the direction of cadetships. The Maharani is said to be a woman of exemplary piety, devoted to her husband, and will bear no word of reproach against him. It is therefore the more deplorable that the Maharaja should have repudiated her on his reversion to Sikhism, on the ground that she is a Christian.

A recent telegram from Calcutta announced the collapse of the revolt against the authority of the Maharaja of Manipore, by the defeat and capture of the Pretender. It appears that, on the death of the old Maharaja in May last, there was some casual fighting among his sons, but the legitimate heir held his own, mainly because he had the moral support of the British authorities. One of the Pretenders, Prince Barra Chowba fled to Cachar, and quietly waited for an opportunity of re-asserting himself. This he found some three weeks ago, when he recrossed the Manipur frontier with a small followiug, in spite of the Frontier Police. He managed to reach the neighbourhood of the capital, as the people were apparently well inclined towards him ; but on the 10th instant his position (within two miles of the town) was attacked by 100 of our police, and the Prince and two near relatives were captured. The country is said to be a good deal excited, and the Southern Nagas in particular are growing restless, owing apparently to the weakness of the Manipur Durbar.

Satisfactory progress appears to have been made in building the new Madras Town Hall, as the brick work has been completed as far as possible until the arrival of the iron girders which have been ordered from England. The chief difficulty now seems to be the want of funds, as the balance in hand was only Rs. 1,963. No less a sum than Rs. 18,949 of the public subscriptions, out of Rs. 80,000 promised, has not been paid up. By far the larger proportion of this sum is due from persons who have put down their names for sums of Rs. 100 and upward, and although these persons have all been addressed by letter, the replies have generally been unsatisfactory, and it is doubtful whether the largest part of the unpaid balance will be realised.

A practice prevails in Madras which might be advantageously imitated elsewhere, of publishing an annual account of the sums received by the clergy ministering to English congregations in the shape of charitable contributions, offertories, and church collections, as well as details of their expenditure. In the year ended the 31st of March last the sums thus received in Madras amounted to Rs. 1,41,615. This amount varied at the various churches from Rs. 14,371 at St. George's Cathedral and Rs. 10,058 at St. Stephen's, Utacamund, to such small sums as Rs. 76 and 36 at the small stations of Lovedale, Pulicat, and Tranquebar. The funds are expended in giving general assistance to the local poor, and on the district schools, church expenses, choirs, asylums, orphanages, houses of refuge, &c. The great Missionary and Bible Societies and the Additional Clergy Society are also assisted with money, and last year, it appears, that a handsome contribution was made to the special fund for the endowment of the bishopric of Colombo.

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has resolved to mark the high esteem he feels for Bishop Tissot by presenting that prelate with a very valuable monstrance on the occasion of his attaining the 50th year of his priesthood. The monstrance, which has just arrived in Madras, is very chastely wrought in gold, and beautifully studded with carbuncles and amethysts. It is pronounced to be a fine specimen of the ecclesiastical ornamental art of Paris. The pedestal contains the following inscription :—"Presented to the Right Rev. J. M. Tissot by H. H. the Maharajah of Vizianagram as a token of high esteem, respect, and affectionate remembrance." The Right Rev. Dr. Tissot arrived in India in 1850, and worked for many years as a missionary amongst the Khonds and Ooreyas of the Northern Circars. His singleness of purpose, and his virtuous life, says the *Madras Mail*, soon gained for him the regard of the late Maharajah of Vizianagram. Dr. Tissot was eventually appointed Bishop of the extensive Vicariate comprised in the extensive estates of the Maharajah, and he has by his consistent life won the veneration and love of all castes and creeds among His Highness's tenants.

Up to the present time no boiling musters have arrived in Calcutta from the indigo districts, but a few small parcels of Oudes have arrived. Owing to the late rise for this description in the London market, sellers are asking such high prices that no business is likely to be done. The crop is still estimated at 130,000 maunds, but it is very probable that this will not be reached, as the produce from the Khuntis in Behar has been very bad. No further particulars have been received regarding the manufacture in Benares and the Doab, but it is expected that the estimated quantity will be reached.

An experiment is being tried in connection with the Military Police of Upper Burma. Mr. Daly, the Inspector-General, is enlisting some of the natives of the country, and intends to draft some Shans into the military police. They will be regularly drilled and if they take kindly to the service, they will be a valuable accession. Mr. Daly's extensive experience with the various tribes on the North-East Frontier will now stand him in good stead.

The refusal of the Prince of Wales to accept a testimonial in recognition of his services in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and his request that the money subscribed for that purpose should be applied to the funds of the new Imperial Institute, is said to have met with general satisfaction at home. From the very first it was recognised to be a most anomalous proceeding to propose to present a piece of plate worth £100,000 to the Heir Apparent to the throne of the wealthiest Empire the world has ever seen, and who, moreover, will one day come into possession of a service of plate estimated at between two and three millions sterling.

MILITARY NEWS.

The staff salary attached to the post of Superintendent and Agent of Army Clothing, Bombay, has been reduced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

Brigade Surgeon Gardiner, in charge of the Station Hospital, Peshawur, is retiring from the service.

The C Company, Hyderabad Rifle Volunteers, as a Railway corps, will be allowed Rs. 2 per man as prizes for rifle shooting.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Gellie, Commandant, 39th Bengal Infantry, now absent in England on furlough, is retiring from the service.

Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb, Medical Staff, Allahabad Division, now on six months' sick leave in England, will be shortly placed on temporary half-pay.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, for employment in Burma :—Surgeon-Major B. Gupta, Surgeons T. H. Sweeney, L. A. Waddell, F. S. Peck, B. Doyle, and F. R. Mcdonald.

Consequent on Colonel Bell's appointment as officiating Brigadier-General, H. C., and Major Hamilton as Commandant 2nd Cavalry, Lieutenant Marrett is appointed 2nd in Command and Lieutenant Leslie, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry H. C., is appointed Adjutant 2nd Cavalry at Aurungabad. Lieutenant Johnstone, 4th Cavalry, becomes 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Commins, on Transporty duty in Burma. Lieutenant Wylie officiates as Adjutant of the above Cavalry. Major Gilchrist, Military Secretary having returned from leave, Captain Nicolls R.A. returns to his Battery. The 3rd Cavalry H. C. and 3rd Infantry H. C. (Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGerald and Colonel Way) on Field Service in Burma have joined their respective Brigades, and will no doubt—although meagrely officered, show that they are not behind their *confrere's* of the regular Native Army. Captain Gubbins has rejoined the 3rd Cavalry from furlough, and Lieutenant Wright has been appointed additional Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

Subscribers to the Bombay Hunt for the coming season will be glad to hear that the pack arrived the day before yesterday in first-rate order in charge of Bell the Whip, after rather a rough passage, and are now safely kennelled at Worlee, where the popular Master, Mr. Cecil Gray, has again taken up his residence, and will no doubt have them fit for work as soon as the country is fit for galloping over. The pack consists of twenty-four and a half couple, including two and a half couple of ladies, and are an exceptionally well selected and "level" lot.

We regret to hear that the subscriptions are not quite up to the mark, but hope that now that the hounds have arrived, that those who have not hitherto subscribed will do so.

AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.—V.

(BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.)

THE SAKUNTALA—RECITATION BY A BRAHMIN LADY—PUNDIT AND POLITICIAN—BRAHMINICAL INVESTITURE—DR. BHAGVANLAL—THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—A SANSKRIT SPEECH—THE HON. V. N. MANDLIK—PROFESSOR REHATSEK.

Knowing how desirous I was to hear a recitation of some passages from the celebrated *Sakuntala*, Dr. da Cunha requested a Mr. Shantaram Narayen, a pleader, to allow his daughter, Mrs. Sitaram, who had studied Kalidas's immortal drama, to recite some of the lyrics for me. Mr. Shantaram readily acquiesced, and the 6th October was fixed for this unique poetical treat. Mr. Shantaram brought with him on the appointed day his wife and daughter, who, having been received by the genial and accomplished Mrs. da Cunha, sat opposite to us on a sofa. Mr. Shantaram's daughter recited, with faithfulness and accuracy, but with a voice somewhat monotonous, about ten or twelve stanzas. What struck me most in her recitation was the vibration of the voice when reproducing the nasal sound called *anusvara*. European Sanskrit scholars usually utter this sound, shortening and almost suppressing the nasal sound expressed by the graphic sign of the *anusvara*. On hearing it pronounced, or rather sung in India, I understood perfectly, at last, the grammatical name of the *anusvara*, or *after sound*, *successive*, *protracted*, sound. That final *m* or *n*, which we European Sanskrit scholars almost drown, as it were, in the vowel preceding it, is in India not only duplicated but triplicated in an almost plaintive *tremolo*, in a low and mysterious voice like the moan of a victim under torture, or of a patient undergoing an operation, or like the sound sent forth by the bow after the arrow has been darted. One would say that that nasal sound wanders about looking out in vain for an exit, and sinks at last, and disappears in a mysterious manner. Also the long *a* is rather triplicated than duplicated in singing. The *visargha*, or final aspiration, has also a very prolonged sound. The *gna*, a group of consonants, is pronounced by the Mahrattas like our *gno* in *degno*, *regno*, but in such a way that some times it sounds like *dnia* instead of *gna*. Long and short sounds are very distinctly pronounced in recitations. For each metre there is a fixed and constant music that cannot be changed. For each particular sentiment they believe that a particular metre is the most suitable, but no composer may depart from the kind of music transcribed for each particular metre. Thus it appeared to me that, owing to a common metre, a pathetic passage was sometimes modulated as a gay one, and that the passing from one sentiment to the other could only be distinguished by a certain accelerated movement in the recitation. However, it is quite possible that our ear being accustomed to other kinds of music, cannot perceive certain *nuances* of sounds which are clearly perceptible to a delicate Indian ear. Indian singing, it appeared to me from the intoned recitation of the lyric passages of *Sakuntala*, does not drown the words, but on the contrary makes them more distinct, and emphasises them, as it is more or less the case with our ancient Gregorian chant ; and, probably, it was to this chant that Bhagvanlal alluded when humming distractedly the monotonous airs of the *Sakuntala*. He remarked to me, as if struck by a sudden thought, that old Italian music must have strongly resembled old Indian music. Be that as it may, I believe that Indian music of the present day faithfully reproduces the spirit and the genius of ancient classical music, and that the choruses of the old Greek tragedies, as well as the *chorobod* of the Russian villages, did not and do not differ very much from this manner—now slow and elegiac, now gay and lively of the intoned recitations of the present day. I believe that only Wagner could, by perfecting it, give an idea to the European mind of the real character of the native music of India.

Mrs. Sitaram sang, as I said, by heart, about ten or twelve stanzas. I asked the father if there were many Indian ladies capable of intoning the *Sakuntala* in the same manner, and to read it intelligently. "In all India," he replied, "there may be about 500." And to show me that his daughter not only sang but understood what she sang, he told her to paraphrase some stanzas from her recitation. Mrs. Sitaram reads tolerably well, but she took some time in paraphrasing, which in Kalidas's lyric is always exceedingly difficult. Then she translated it not with some hesitation and timidity. But I thought, if in Europe a young lady were asked point blank to paraphrase before a stranger, and then to translate one of Horace's Latin odes, would she stand the ordeal any better ? And the stanzas of Kalidas are of a more involved construction than the odes of Horace. Singularly enough, the text of Kalidas, which for us is comparatively easy, presents to Indians almost insurmountable difficulties. They keep up the study of Sanskrit, because it is a noble and sacred language, but as for the ancient dialects of India, they have forgotten them altogether, and it is only great scholars like Bhandarkar and other learned men of his calibre who are conversant with them, and for whom, besides, no branch of Indian learning has any secrets. Mr. Shantaram enjoys, however, throughly the most exquisite beauties of the *Sakuntala*, and seemed to me quite capable of expounding and commenting upon them even from a professor's chair. His eyes beamed with unspeakable joy when I recited for him in English Goethe's immortal lines on Kalidas's *Sakuntala* :—

Would'st thou the young year's blossoms and the fruits of its decline,
And all by which the soul is charmed, and raptured, feasted, and fed,
Wouldst thou the earth and heaven itself in one sole name combine ?
I name thee, O, Sakuntala ! and all at once is said.

After that initiation to the ideal domestic life of a distinguished Brahmin family, I made bold to ask Mr. Shantaram whether a man of broad views as he was would have any objection to have himself and daughter photographed in a Brahminic group with us, in remembrance of that unique, and to me, most instructive literary entertainment. Mr. Shantaram not only did not object, but was very glad to comply with my wish, the more so, as another lady seemed kindly disposed to join us. Mrs. Sitaram seemed also glad that her father had consented, and arrangements were made for our appearance before the photographer's apparatus in a Brahmin group. But some theatrical eventualities unfortunately disturbed our arrangements. Instead of Mr. Shantaram, we were joined, at the eleventh hour, by *pundit* Syamaji Krishnaveram, a Kshatria by caste, minister to the Rajah of Rutlam. He had received an excellent education in India, and had been a *pundit* to Dr. da Cunha in India, before he went to England, where he studied for some time. Professor Monier William held him in high esteem, and took him with himself to the Berlin Congress of Orientalists, where he showed his ripe scholarship and profound learning, and endeared himself to everybody by his amiable manners. His legal and political studies attracted the attention of the Rajah of Rutlam, and now his fortune seems to be assured. Having come to Bombay on business, affairs, he met me one day at Dr. da Cunha's, and the next day we had our photograph taken by a Parsi. But before our photograph was taken, the venerable Bhagvanlal had affectionately attended to my Brahminical investiture.

The rite was performed with all due seriousness between two persons who both took a serious view of the ceremony, and although it took place privately, it was not wanting in solemnity. If that Brahminical investiture had meant a religious apostacy, I would have felt some remorse. Though, as a Catholic, I have always been a source of scandal rather than a good example to pious people, owing to my mythological studies, I have always been of opinion that to renounce the religion of our forefathers and of our country, and to embrace a new or foreign religion, whichever it might be, is an act of cowardice and a kind of treason to one's family and country. Religion is a domestic and national tie. He who breaks that tie cuts himself off from that intercourse which makes life so sweet and death so consoling. I should therefore have been very sorry if, when the news of my Brahminical consecration reached Italy, they miscoustrued it into a desertion, or apostacy, or a conversion, cleverly made by two Brahmins of a lukewarm Catholic. But at the same time a Brahminic investiture performed by a learned and holy Brahmin like Bhagvanlal could not but excite deep interest in a Sanskrit scholar. So sincere an admirer of India as I was, and as I am still, after having returned to Italy, what for others could only be an amusing caprice, became to me, on the eve of starting on my pilgrimage throughout the sacred regions of India, an appropriate and solemn dedication. I am not, and I shall never be, an observer of idolatrous customs, be they Christian, or Brahminical or Buddhistic or Zoroastrian. I was born a Christian, and a Christian I will die. I venerate Christianity above all religions of the world, but besides Christ—the God of Love—I can still find a place in my mind for the worship of Brahma—a pure spirit, a supreme spirit which pervades and rules the world ; the worship of Buddha, the man who sanctified himself by his love of his fellow-creatures ; the worship of Zoroaster, which regards light as the symbol of divine essence, goodness and wisdom. Therefore, holding sincerely these views, and loving India affectionately, I desired the privilege of being consecrated a Brahmin by an illustrious son of Brahma.

The investiture being over, we passed to the photographer's studio, where we formed a group. After being photographed, I doffed the Brahminic costume, but kept the sacred thread, which, to the great surprise of my servants, I wore constantly during my Indian travels. This was a special benediction received from a great Brahmin, and was intended to bring me good luck. It is not allowable, according to the Indian belief, to approach the sacred rites and to read the *Vedas* without having previously received the sacred thread ; and as I was preparing to visit the principal temples and shrines of India, that sign of my spiritual diguity was worn till my pilgrimage was completed. In the meanwhile, by that new tie of a spiritual kindred, Dr. Bhagvanlal, my godfather, and I, his godson, in Brahma, felt that we were now united by an earnest and sincere friendship. We conversed together at some length respecting European and Indian scholars. Of the former he said justly that they often have the genius of system, but that they lack real knowledge. Of the latter he said that they know many things, but are unable to co-ordinate their materials in a learned book. Of himself he said, with too much modesty, that he might be a learned man if he could only classify the numerous materials he had collected and write a book with anything like lucidity, but that he was deficient in the art, and that it would be necessary for him to work with a European scholar capable of imparting light and life to the matter which was slumbering in his hands. I earnestly requested him to come to Europe, where there are many learned Sanskrit scholars who know his name, and who would have honoured him as he deserved. He said he would be exceedingly happy to do so, and that it would not, perhaps, be very difficult to obtain from his native Kathiawad the means to betake himself to Vienna to attend the Orientalist Congress ; but that there were serious difficulties for a Brahmin to do so, as he must, even whilst travelling, perform all the ceremonies of his caste. Travelling out of India, he would be obliged besides to conform to customs which are forbidden by his caste, for the infraction of which every Brahmin who went to Europe was outcasted on his return to India, or at least to do penance of such a severe nature, that very few had the courage to undertake the trip. He would, however, make up his mind to travel if he could devise some means for obviating the most serious of the inconveniences be anticipated ; but he was afraid it was impossible to do so. I assured him that at my house, or at that of his other European friends, he would find every facility for observing his daily practices, and that no one would have done anything calculated to make him break the rules of his caste. I almost persuaded him, but the delicate state of his health, which the abstinence of the virtuous man makes every day more precarious, will probably be the most serious obstacle in the way of his visiting Europe, in which he is so much venerated for his wisdom and his virtues.

Whilst I was thus being further initiated into Indian, and especially Brahmin life, I was informed that by the friendly steps taken by Dr. da Cunha, one of the councillors of the Asiatic Society, seconded by the illustrious Bhagvanlal, the learned society was preparing an unexpected honour for me. Proposed by Dr. da Cunha, who was kind enough to inform the Society of my zeal for Sanskrit studies, the Council appointed me an honorary member of the Society, inviting me at the same time to prepare a short speech to be delivered on the day of my reception. Dr. da Cunha announced to me with great joy the glad news, requesting me to say something to the Bombay Asiatic Society about Sanskrit studies in Italy. "The members," he told me, "will have a speech from you, which will be duly included in the programme of the meeting." This request made me somewhat uneasy. A short speech on matters interesting to Indians, in which I could not contribute any new idea, or show the extent of my studies, delivered in the English language with a foreign accent, would have exposed me to the pity of my learned audience, but who would have, of course, readily made allowances for my shortcomings. Remembering, then, that an Italian, a Florentine, had been the first, about three centuries ago, to mention in Europe the word "Sanskrit," and to make known to us that there was a Sanskrit language and literature, held as sacred by the Brahmins, I thought there would be nothing unbecoming, in my capacity as an enthusiastic Florentine and Sanskrit scholar, lately arrived in India. I greeted India in a speech in the Sanskrit language. Having made up my mind on the subject, I told Dr. da Cunha of my intention. He at first tried to dissuade me, objecting that the greater number of the members being English, my speech ran the risk of not being understood, to which I remember having replied that on this occasion it would be sufficient for me to be understood by the Indians, but in order that my remarks might be understood by all, we decided to get the speech printed in Sanskrit with an English translation. Having made a promise, I must of course fulfil it. I therefore shut myself up for two evenings in my room, and drafted my speech in Sanskrit. Not having any books by me, and my *amour propre* not permitting of my borrowing any, I cudgelled my brains, and relying on my memory only, composed a speech, the imperfections, of which I now see but too well. The innovation I am told, gave great satisfaction to the Indian members of the Asiatic Society, and it was soon decided that Dr. Bhagvanlal should reply to my speech in Sanskrit. It was also arranged that on such an extraordinary occasion the meeting of the Asiatic Society should be presided over by an Indian—by one of its vice-precedents—the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Nara en Mandlik, who had not attended the Society's meetings for several years, but who consented to take the chair, the more to give an Indian character to the hospitality of the Society from which I was to receive such a high honour. The secretary in charge (Professor Peterson being absent) was also one of the notabilities of Indian society, a political writer of great authority, namely, Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik. Among the councillors there was also a distinguished Sanskrit scholar—the Hon'ble Kasinath Trimbak Telang. Before the meeting, I paid visits *de rigueur* to these three personages. The first, Mr. Mandlik, member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, whom I visited with my fellow-travellers, Albiani and De Nobili, and with Dr. da Cunha, I was fortunate enough to find at his residence at Malabar Hill. I was told that his servants are all Brahmins. He enjoys the reputation of being very charitable, and it is said of him that one day he got himself weighed and gave the equivalent of his weight in rupees—about Rs. 5,000—to the poor. It is also said that he performed this act of charity in pious compliance with a wish expressed by his late wife. On our entering his bungalow we observed at the entrance a movement of Brahmins. One of them, an intelligent looking young man, a secretary to all appearance, approached us respectfully, asked for our names, and went to announce our arrival. He came back immediately afterwards to tell us that Mr. Mandlik, who is a pious observer of all the religious ceremonies of his caste, was saying his prayers just then. He told us to go into the drawing-room and wait for a few minutes for his master, who would soon be with us. The drawing-room looked into a large garden of luxurious vegetation said to be full of snakes. The room is furnished in the European or rather English fashion, so that there was nothing there to specially attract our attention. At last, Mr. Mandlik appeared. On his being told that I travelled for study, and that Counts Albiani and De Nobili for business, "Just so," said he, "*Saraswati* and *Lakshmi*, *knowledge* and *fortune*, go hand in hand together." Thereupon he expressed his regret at not being able to read my Italian books, his knowledge of European languages being confined to English and Latin. He then requested Dr. da Cunha to send him from the library of the Asiatic Society my Zoological Mythology, which he wished to read before the Society met to receive me. He is preparing a new edition of Manu's laws, with a commentary and a critical introduction, which he has not yet decided whether to write in English or Latin. But having studied Latin only with a view to know the etymological value of legal terms, to write decently in this language he would require the assistance of the learned Professor Rehatsek.

This Hungarian, also an Orientalist, is himself a very original character. I have had the pleasure of meeting him two or three times at Dr. da Cunha's friendly table, and visited him at his own house. His father was a forest inspector on the estates of the Princess Odescalchi in Hungary, and on one of these estates, Edward Rehatsek was born in the year 1819. He studied engineering at Pesth ; but his talents not being appreciated in his native land, he emigrated to New Orleans in 1843, whence he came to Bombay, where he has been living for the last 38 years. He knows several European languages. He is learned in Arabic, Persian and Hindustani, and is not unacquainted with the Aryan languages of India. He speaks *Mahrathi* and *Guserati*, and may really boast of being a *bona-fide* Orientalist. He has an intimate knowledge of the Indians. Like them he lives on little, and in a nutshell of a house.

DEPARTURE OF MR. E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

The esteem and respect enjoyed among all classes of people by Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, were evidenced in the large and influential gathering of representative citizens who met at the Apollo Bunder to wish him a pleasant voyage by the mail steamer yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ollivant has gone home on privilege leave for three months, at the end of which period he will revert to the Municipal Commissionership to complete a double term in the office of three years each by the end of May 1887, when he will proceed on a long furlough, it is understood, bidding good-bye to the Municipality, in the interests of which he has worked with considerable success. Mr. Ollivant, accompanied by Mrs. Ollivant and family, drove over to the bunder soon after 4 p.m., and exercised admirable patience in shaking hands with many of those present, and a cheerful complacency in bending his neck to receive a veritable heap of garlands of flowers that were, one after another, placed round it. The pleasantness of the ceremonial was rendered unbearable after a short while by the extent to which it was carried ; and Mr. Ollivant was compelled to seek the assistance of bye-standing friends to relieve him of the burden of floral offerings. Among those present on the occasion were Sir Frank Souter, Mr. F. L. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, Colonel Portman, the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, C.S.I., Mr. and Mrs. Grant, His Highness Aga Jenghi Shah, His Highness Sultan Mahomed Shah, Messrs. G. A. Kittredge, T. Clarke, R. McEwen, Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer to the Municipality, Mr. H. W. Barrow. Dr. Weir, Messrs. J. Leask, C. Buckland, Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., R

who promoted the scheme, and took a most active interest in superintending the construction of the school buildings, will not have the pleasure of witnessing the opening of the school, as he has been transferred to Nagpur to superintend the completion of the large cathedral there, which has been in course of construction for some years. The Rev. Father Montagnous, who was in pastoral charge of Berar ever since the death of the late Rev. Father Bennistrand, has also been transferred to Nagpur, his place being taken by Rev. Father Power. Rev. Father Donaghue relieves Father Thevenet.

Major Little, the popular Commandant of the local Volunteer Corps, has taken advantage of the coming Dewali holidays to issue a programme of the annual rifle matches. It is feared, however, the meetings will not be largely attended, as outsiders anticipate difficulties in coming down. Votaries of terpsichore will be delighted to hear that a "Scratch" dance will be got up after the matches, if possible.

At a recent meeting, Vol. G. F. Taylor was elected Lieutenant, A Company, to fill up a long-existing vacancy. By the amalgamation of the B. V. Rifles with that of Nagpur, Sir Robert Colleton has become Adjutant of the local corps also. But unfortunately he has had little time to effect any improvements, since the Volunteer season has but just commenced, and Sir Robert is under orders for retransfer to the Military Department for employment in the Musketry Branch.

We are having good rain here from the past few days, which has caused universal rejoicing, as the prices of food grains were rising rapidly. Grain was being imported in large quantities to the Central Provinces, in some parts of which the scarcity had become so great as to drive the poorer classes to resort to *bran* to sustain themselves! Most of the local grain dealers invested heavily in grain, hoping for an unusual rise in prices, but rain has opportunely arrived to frustrate their nefarious hopes, and to foster hope in the despairing breast of the poor agriculturist.

BARTON AND COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to be permitted to say a few words with respect to the "extraordinary disclosures, which the directors of Barton and Co., Ld., have thought fit to publish at their fourth annual general meeting held on the 16th instant, that I, in collusion with the guarantors, misrepresented the actual position of the company by manipulating the stock books.

In justice to myself, I would mention for the information of the shareholders and your readers, that when I was appointed in Feb. 1884, by the then board of directors, manager of the company, that no actual charge of the stock held by the company was ever made over to me, as there was no stock book in existence except the statement of valuation made by Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead of the goods bought over by the company in March 1883, and that on my attending the shop, I was surprised to find a mortgagor in possession, notwithstanding the fact that the company had been duly floated as a joint-stock concern. Although I made due representations to the board of directors, the mortgage was still held, and was only removed on the mortgagee threatening to close the doors, that one of the directors advanced the amount due to pay off the debt. This amount, together with the payment of other liabilities, absorbed all that portion of the capital then subscribed; and of course, to replenish stock and keep pace with other houses doing a similar business, it was absolutely necessary that regular consignments of fresh stock should be forthcoming. This expenditure, together with current expenses incidental to the conduct of such a business, necessitated a considerable outlay of capital, to meet which the calls, as they became due, had to be paid off, and further the guaranteed dividend of 9 per cent. had to be met, consequently the company was always in difficulties, and would have had to close its doors had not, as I have said before, some of the directors came forward with a helping hand (although they had no authority to do so, the articles of association not according sanction to the borrowing of any money) to keep the company afloat. Well, on the money thus borrowed, interest varying from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum had to be paid. Now bearing in mind the undisputed fact that the promoters of the company had paid an exorbitant price for the stock of goods taken over from the vendors, I ask how was it practicable to keep such a business alive under these disadvantages? There can only be one answer, "It was impossible," and therefore the company should never have been floated.

Now to the grave assertion of the manipulation of the stock book (the directors say stock books), but I have never seen but one, and which was subsequently made in November 1884, by me taking the valuation statement above referred to as the basis, on the removal of the company from its former premises, now occupied by the Cash Bazar, Limited, to those now in its occupation. Any one having the slightest knowledge of the great variety of goods such a business has to retain can well imagine the magnitude of the task of stock-taking, which was partly done by me and partly by the other members of the establishment, for it was impossible for me to devote the whole of my time to this task, having other important duties to attend to. On the completion of the stock-taking, the rough books were made over to one of the assistants (a member of the late firm of Barton and Company) for the purpose of being copied in the stock book of the company, and that double entries were made which may have been inadvertently or intentionally done, I am not prepared to say. I never placed my signature to the stock thus copied into the fair stock book, although requested to do so, as I could not verify the correctness of that portion of the work done by others. How then, I ask, can the directors say that I, in collusion with the guarantors, manipulated the stock books? It is a serious charge they have made, and which I trust they will deem expedient to recall publicly, failing which, I shall have no other alternative but to take such proceedings against them as I may be legally advised.

It is very ingenious for the directors to attribute the loss sustained by the company to stock taking, when it is notorious that they have wasted away in the first instance the shareholders' money by paying a fancy price for the concern.—I am, &c.,

Byculla, Oct. 22. J. W. WATSON.

CHANGES IN ENGLISH SOCIETY.

IN the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Goldwin Smith, in an article on "England Revisited," discusses at length upon the changes which he notices in England and in English Society, on his return from a long residence in Canada and the United States. He says:—

There are ominous mutterings about the growth of vice, especially in London society. Luxury, great cities, and deferred marriage are sure to produce their effect. Probably whatever corruption there is extends to all classes, though the scandal sticks to the higher, and especially to members of the House of Lords, which would do well to introduce a censorship. Beyond this, too, there are abysses here and there in human nature. But we need not listen to the tocsin of the sensation-mongering alarmist. English homes, apparently, in general are pure, and man and wife are true to each other. In the country, where the young squires must have opportunities, one hardly ever hears of cases of seduction. But it would surely not be wonderful if in the moral interregnum between the reign of religion and that of science, supposing that a reign of science is coming, self-indulgence should become more unrestrained. Bishop Fraser, who was a man of sense and no bigot, used to say positively that it had. Nor would it be surprising if this were to extend to the political and commercial as well as the social sphere. There is another quarter, besides that in which "Minotaurism" arises, to which the attention of those who specially concern themselves with these questions might be turned. A female writer told us the other day that life was poorly spent in bearing babies, preparing to bear babies, and suckling babies. If the revolt against maternity spreads in England, it must produce, besides the decay of the race, sinister consequences of other kinds. Against impurity, pure union alone can guard. The mightiest and most irresistible of human passions will not be chidden out of existence by homilies and objurgations in however shrill a key. There are alarms, too, about gambling. Betting on races, the most demoralising to the people of all kinds of gambling, is certainly at least as rife as ever. If Mr. Arch and Mr. Labouchere would drive their plough over the racecourses they would confer a great benefit on the nation, even if all the jockeys and trainers were handsomely pensioned at the same time. How any man with a heart and a conscience can patronise this system and gild it with his name it is hard to understand. The growth of scandalous journalism is also a bad sign.

Luxury and love of excitement cannot be favourable to a seriousness of character or to vigour of national spirit. In the late crisis I think it was impossible not to note a want of seriousness, and to feel that national spirit was at rather a low ebb. A race or a cricket-match seemed to fill the public mind as much as the peril of the nation; and men appear to be at liberty to commit with perfect impunity every sort of outrage against patriotism, even to the extent of openly sending advice to foreign conspirators against British power as to the best mode of effecting their designs. We have learned that above all nations is humanity, and no body expects or desires a narrow and selfish patriotism, any more than an obsolete parochialism, to prevail in a highly civilised community. But England is still something to humanity as well as to Englishmen, and if there is such a thing as a rational and generous patriotism, it is a duty which ought to be upheld. I heard a story told of a Radical destructive who, being asked what would become of his own wealth if his doctrines should ever take effect, answered that all his securities were convertible, and he would have only to change his country. If the story was true, the answer was probably intended as a jest, yet it conveyed a serious truth. The careless love of pleasure or absorption in commercial pursuits, or whatever it be, which weakens national spirit and makes people willing to see the nation discrowned and dismembered if anybody wishes it, is delivering the race which is the guardian of civilisation and all that it enfolds into the hands of a comparatively uncivilised race which is united and animated by a passionate feeling of clanship.

Volunteering, however, seems to flourish everywhere, except, alas, at the Universities, where, it may be hoped, the young gentlemen would hardly be willing to stand by and see the shopmen in case of need, march out to defend the country. That the institution may continue to prosper is devoutly to be wished, not only on military grounds and on account of its excellent social influence in binding men and classes together, but on political grounds also. It may be a safeguard against possible dangers to public liberty. The Legislative omnipotence to which Radicalism is now pretending is the divine right of kings turned upside down. It would hardly be an improvement on Ship Money, if a demagogue, at the head of a Parliament elected by the caucuses were to be at liberty, for the furtherance of his political ends, to pronounce a sentence of confiscation on a whole class of innocent citizens. Powers is claimed for any faction which may for the time have the upperhand in the House of Commons, to override by its will public morality, and to temper with the life of the nation; to despoil people of their property in order to purchase popularity for itself; to thrust a great body of citizens out of their nationality and into one alien and hostile to them; to employ the national force in compelling loyalty to submit to the decrees of a foreign conspiracy, with which the faction is allied for the disintegration of the realm. Submission to Parliaments is right; so was submission to kings; but submission to Parliaments is not, any more than was submission to kings, without its moral limit. The authority of Parliament rests on votes, often on a bare majority of votes; and voting at bottom, is but a comparing of forces in order to decide the question without combat. It is well, at all events, considering the means by which elections are carried, that those who have in their hands that particular kind of force should be kept aware of existence in the hands of national worth, manhood, and intelligence of another kind of force which, in case of extreme necessity, might interpose for the salvation of the country.

The churches are well filled, and the men are in full proportion to the women; large sums of money are given for church purposes, and there is every outward sign of an increase rather than a falling off, of religious life. Restoration has gone on till, though there are many churches in an old style, there is hardly an old church left. This does not look like a decay of faith. But to say nothing of social influence and the force of habit, men who have ceased definitely to believe will cling to the associations and the comforts of religion. In America there is a crust of church-going and church-building which looks equally well, but which, I am persuaded, is growing hollow. In literature, in the scientific world, and in intellectual society, the progress of scepticism is manifestly rapid. The passion for ritual itself, I suspect, is not seldom symptomatic of a loss of interest in prayer and preaching, which makes show and music needful. When the Agnostic goes to church it is to a Ritualist church that he goes. Ritualism, at all events, has been rapidly gaining ground, though I find it difficult to imagine that it can ever become a permanent form of belief apart from Roman Catholicism, its connection with which cannot be mistaken. Evangelicism is nearly dead, and the Broad Church seems to have few representatives of any power and eminence left, though I suspect that Broad views with regard to doctrine and the canon sometimes lurk beneath the Ritualistic cope. Religious Nonconformity is losing ground. Scepticism telling most on the churches when are sustained neither by endowment nor by ritual. In the cities the Ritualistic clergy seem to be gaining a hold upon the people. They have found out the grand secret of Methodism, which is the enlistment of as many people as possible in the services and lay ministrations of the Church; and they have put themselves at the head of the social life and the amusements and excursions of the people. But among the people in the country Ritualism does not seem to take. The æsthetic and historic predisposition is totally wanting in the rustic mind. Considering how much more active in the performance of duty, and especially in their ministrations among the poor, the country clergy of late have been, I am surprised to hear it generally said that the labourers are hostile to the clergy, and that the rural constituencies would vote eagerly for disestablishment. Disendowment is likely to come of itself, for agricultural depreciation has terribly lowered clerical incomes, especially where the endowment was glebe. This again will be a tremendous change in the life of the parish; for the parson being always resident, and always educated has been more of centre of civlisation than the squire. Tithe, I suspect, is doomed, and I find that even dignitaries of the Church begin to speak of disestablishment as a thing, that in one form or other, must come. It will behove statesmen to take care that it comes in such a form as to give the least shock possible to the spiritual life of the people.

Between th subversion of religious beliefs, the startling discoveries of science and the general whirl of progress, English Conservatism seems to have given way at last, and to have been succeeded not only by an openness to innovation but by a sort of fatalism of change which hastens to assent to every new scheme as destiny. This is in some measure also the effect of demagogism, which is always grasping at the vote of the future. I was told that in once Eldonian Oxford Socialism, boasted two hundred adherents; Socialist lecturers at all events find large and sympathising audiences there. Partly this may be ascribed to the sudden jerk forwards, which ensues upon the sudden jerk bursting by the emancipated University of the old Tory and clerical tie. But the student-heart leaps up at Socialism as in my day it leaped up at Neo-Catholicism, as to-morrow it will leap up at the next bright vision whatever it may be. It appeared that Socialist Fellows of Colleges continued provisionally to draw their dividends; and the Socialism of the undergraduates, so far as it is practical seems to take the form of philanthropy and missions of improvement among the London slums rather than of a reconstitution of society. Probably in the wealthier classes Socialism, so far as it is a real tendency, is generated by the craving for brotherhood which the Church no longer satisfies. Among the mechanics it is generated by a hope of increased wages, less work, and the abolition of all envied superiorities. It involves a revival of confidence in the wisdom and coolness of "the State," which nothing in the present character and conduct of that entity in any country very visibly justifies. It is curious that such faith in the power of government to transform society should find a lodging in the same minds with the belief that society is an organism, which implies that society though capable of growth and of gradual improvement is incapable of transformation, and that you might as well decree the perfection of the human body as the perfection of the community. So it is, however, that political economy has, as somebody said, gone into exile, while paternal government and protection are apparently going to have one more innings. Transatlantic experience warns you at all events to keep your economical or anti-economical measures clear of political demagogism, and as far as possible of politics altogether. My own impression is that in investing municipalities with the power of expropriation for the purpose of creating a small proprietary, you would open a great scene of corruption. Still expropriate if you think fit, but do not allow a demagogue to expropriate or to tamper in any way with the economical arrangements of society for the purpose of buying himself votes.

It is impossible to doubt that since my youth there has been an immense growth of the sense of social duty and of kindly feeling on the part of the rich towards the poor. I see it every time I come here, not only in the multiplication of benefactions and philanthropic enterprises, but in the increased kindliness of intercourse. This may be partly, policy; it is entirely so in the case of the Primrose League; but there is a good deal in it which is not policy, and of which labour-agitators ought to take note.

Democracy is finding its way into the family and relations between the sexes. Paternal authority has been visibly diminished, and the bearing of children towards their parents has become much more free; let us hope for the sake of family life that the bond of obedience is being replaced by an increase of affection. Women are more and more asserting their independence and their right to compete in all things with men. Some of the male professions and callings they have already invaded; the rest they intend to invade. They usurp man's headgear and ulster; some of them man's cigarette. Their appearances on the platform become more numerous and they talk regularly of "going into public life." Whether Nature showed good judgment and taste in making two sexes is a question which, instead of being left to be settled by tradition, is apparently to be submitted to the test of experience. I have not observed any signs of the growth of demeanour of domestics, but there are loud complaints of trouble in that quarter. In America democracy has so thoroughly taken possession of the kitchen that it were not for the constant inflow of domestics from less democratic countries, domestic service must cease to exist. Almost any employment is preferred to calling anybody mistress. The next two or three generations are likely to see great change in the mode of living.

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WHAT MR. PARNELL HAS DONE FOR IRELAND.

WRITING under this head a Limerick correspondent, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, says that "after close observation and extensive view of the actual state of affairs throughout the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, the conclusion is unavoidable that widespread social, as well as political, demoralisation prevails. Nationality in its elevated and ennobling sense is known but to the very few—while the term is pressed into uses which it is shocking to conceive. Apart from the use made of it in order to crush and banish the gentry and aristocracy—a task now nearly accomplished, inasmuch as few who have any means left remain in the country—in the name of Irish Nationality traders are ruined in their business, farmers are unable to buy or sell stock, labourers dare not enter into prohibited employment, and even the town artisan must be careful to make inquiries before he undertakes a 'job.' Equally true is it that the shadow of an imputation is sufficient to blight social existence in a city of the dimensions of Cork, not to speak of the small market towns. I have no doubt that this general statement as to the present condition of the counties I have named will be met with denials and vituperation; but as against this I unhesitatingly invite personal experience on the part of the sceptical. As to the cause of all this, I could mention the names of dozens of traders in towns through which I have passed, who, while acknowledging that they were members of the local 'branches,' were unanimous in the declaration that Mr. Parnell had brought ruin on the country. While making a small purchase in a shop in what I was informed had been a 'very well-to-do.' town not six years ago, I was struck with the fact that I was the solitary purchaser, and that about half-a-dozen attendants looked as if puzzled as to what they should be at in order to fill up their time. On questioning the owner of this large and unprofitable establishment, he declared that he was not receiving as much money over his counters as would pay the household expenses, and in answer to my inquiry as to what he attributed the depression in trade in the town to, he answered in a tone that left no doubt as to his convictions, 'Sir, believe me, and I can get 20 men like myself to say the same thing, Mr. Parnell has ruined us; he has hunted the gentry away, and not a respectable man will live here. And, sure, how could they be expected to stop with the blackguards going about frightening the whole country. There's Mr. —— above there, who used to employ the whole year round 50 labourers; he has dismissed every man of them, and he is going with his family out of the country, never to return.' I ventured to ask this heart-broken shopkeeper why it was he continued his membership of the League, and looking at me with a gaze of amazement, he replied, as it is said an Irishman always does, by putting another question, 'What would you have me do, sir? See, now, I might just put up my shutters to-morrow morning if I wasn't one of them; the biggest blackguards of the town are our masters—now do you understand?' 'Well,' I proceeded, 'are you anything the better by continuing in this League—you say it has destroyed your trade by hunting the gentry away?' And he made the significant reply, 'I don't mind telling you, sir, and a hundred men in this town will back me. Mr. Parnell has made ——fools of the whole lot of us, and perhaps he'll hear more very soon than he expects.' There are indications that Mr. Parnell is not unconscious of the growing danger; and hence the grave apprehension with which he views the future. At this moment Mr. Parnell's safety with his followers depends entirely o the amount of anarchy kept alive. He has destroye the credit and the commercial character of the coun tr by his wild schemes, and as soon as his failure beco m e obvious, as it must soon be, he may expect the rese n ment of the American Fenians, the sources of whose financial income he has so successfully tapped."

CHOLERA.

A VERY valuable and instructive report has bee issued by the Local Government Board on the subject of cholera. It is prepared by Dr. Buchanan, the Board's medical officer, and takes the form of a voluminous supplement to the annual report of the Board. The principal report of Dr. Buchanan deals concisely but lucidly with the general subject, and occupies about ten pages. It is followed by a very copious appendix, in several sections, which treat in detail of a variety of subjects, including a summary account of the prevalence of cholera in Europe during 1884 and 1885, a report by Dr. Thorne Thorne on the proceedings of the International Sanitary Conference held at Rome in 1885, a series of documents explaining and illustrating the measures taken for the provention of cholera in England and the success obtained by them, and, finally, a *resume*, reprinted from the Proceedings of the Royal Society, or Dr. Klein's researches in India, together with a criticism of Dr. Koch's conclusions concerning the relation of bacteria to Asiatic cholera. Dr. Buchanan comments in his report on all these materials, and gives a summary of the conclusions to be derived from them. In regard to the now well-known researches of Dr. Koch in India, and the criticism to which their results have been submitted by Dr. Klein and others, he remarks that "a body of distinguished medical experts, invited by the Secretary of State for India to consider the report of Drs. Klein and Gibbes, have expressed their judgment that the evidence hitherto adduced does not warrant the contention that any of the bacterial organisms known to be associated with cholera bear a causative relation to the disease. And, indeed, it would seem clear," adds Dr. Buchanan, "that Dr. Koch arrived too hastily at his affirmative conclusion." At the same time, Dr. Buchanan warns students of the subject not to be too hastily turned away, by their dissatisfaction with Dr. Koch's conclusions, from the further pursuit of researches in the same direction. He accepts without reserve the doctrine, "formulated by Snow in 1849, and now based on abundant experience, that cholera epidemics in Europe may be produced by means of water polluted with cholera evacuations;" and he points out that this doctrine is not impaired by a rejection of Koch's specific inferences respecting the relation of cholera to comma bacilli in tank water. The specific relation involved in the doctrine accepted by Dr. Buchanan is still undetermined, and all that the rejection of Koch's theory properly implies is that Koch himself has not succeeded in determining it. This, however, is a technical matter, the furt er treatment of which may well be left in the hands of medical and scientific experts. A more generally interesting and important part of Dr. Buchanan's report is that in which he treats of the attitude maintained and the views expounded by the English representatives at the International Conference at Rome on the subject of preventive measures, especially as regards the relative merits of quarantine and its alternative England, as we need hardly remind our readers, has long faith in quarantine, and in this she is at variance with the practice of other nations. We enforce no quarantine, and yet, though ships reach our ports daily from all parts of the world, England was free from cholera while many parts of Europe were being devastated by it. How is this phenomenon to be explained? Dr. Buchanan's report furnishes the answer. "The views of England concerning cholera in Europe, obtained from her own experience, and strengthened by what she can learn of other countries, are that for European communities which have secured their soil, water, and air against befoulment there is little or no danger of cholera, no matter though the disease be actually brought into their midst; whereas communities which have not obtained this result have to encounter an unknown and serious measure of risk from cholera when it chances to be introduced among them. . . . . England puts her trust in measures that shall secure purity of earth, of water, and tof air, and regards this purity as sufficient to prevent the spread of cholera in a European community." These were the views advanced by the British representatives at the Sanitary Conference at Rome, and, though they were not with considerable influence on some of the conclusions arrived at by the Conference, yet they did not avail to procure a general declaration affirming the inefficiency of maritime quarantine. Terrestrial quarantine was formally abandoned, however, and of the general results of the Conference Dr. Thorne reports that "on no occasion has the value of adoption of sanitary measures as the principal safeguard against cholera been more prominently recognized." This, at any rate, is a notewo-thy advance in the right direction; a community which recognises the importance of sanitary measures may in time learn by experince, as England has already learnt, that where proper sanitary measures are duly taken quarantine is superfluous, and where they are not taken it is useless.

The Conference itself came to no formal conclusion. But it appointed a Technical Commission, composed of its medical members and others, to which was referred, among other related matters, the consideration of the measures proper to be taken against the propagation of cholera by sea, especially between Asia and Europe. The conclusions of this Commission were laid before the Conference, and then referred to the several Governments for their consideration. This was virtually the end of the matter; for "it would seem," says Dr. Buchanan, "that at the date in November appointed for the reassembling of the Conference the opinions of the Governments had been found too diverse to allow of any hope of agreement upon the questions that had been in debate by the Technical Commission," and the Conference did not meet again.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by all Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 46, Farringdon-road, London.

THE WIT, WISDOM, AND FOLLY OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

IN the current number of *Blackwood* there is an amusing article on Mr. G. K. Fortescue's subject-index of the modern works added to the library of the British Museum in the years 1880-85. The writer, having dismissed shortly the technicalities of the work, turns to the matters of more general interest. "We have laid before us in its pages," he says, "a complete view of contemporary European thought as illustrated in the literature of Europe during the last five years; we have, as it were, reflected in a mirror the various phases of political life, of religious tendencies, and of social progress which have agitated the minds of men since the beginning of 1880; and we have a complete record of the historical events which have made and unmade kings and have dissolved empires during the same period. Questions which five years ago had never been raised, social problems which were then in the embryo state, industrial pursuits which were in their infancy, the triumphs and mistakes of statesmen, the maunderings of visionaries, and the follies of the unwise, all find expression in its pages.

"Here, as elsewhere, the Irish question looms large, and is discussed in works which are represented by 209 entries. In these we trace the agitation which led up to the Land Bill, the passing of that Bill, the boycotting and misrule that followed, and the general disorder, produced by five years of Radical government, which induced Mr. Gladstone to make his least and most iniquitous bid for Mr. Parnell's alliance. His other bargain with the traitors who were 'steeped up to their lips in treason,' is significantly referred to in the suggestive title of 'The Kilmainham———.' The views of the writers on the causes of Irish discontent are numerous and widely different; each professes to have a specific by which it might be at once remedied, and many consider it to be of so simple a nature that it may be conclusively dealt with in pamphlets of forty or fifty pages. But not all the works on Ireland are occupied with politics and land tenure. Sir John Pope Hennessy, for example, has found time, amid the almost Irish discontent he has stirred up in Mauritius and the differences with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, to give us a sketch of 'Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland,' of whose house and original potato-ground he is the present owner.

"The Afghan war fills less space than the Egyptian war. Of course there are those who cavil at the expedition, among whom we imagine to be the author of 'Whom took Shem's Common?' Why Shem's, does not appear on the face of it, unless it may be that the prominent noses of the Afghans have suggested to 'H. E. C.,' as they have to others, that the owners thereof are the 'lost tribes.' The 'lost tribes' have been found so often in Nepal, in China, in Afghanistan, in England, and elsewhere, that some other adjective descriptive of their perennial appearances should be substituted for 'lost.' To a number of authors is appears beyond question that Englishmen are the 'lot tribes.' 'England the Remnant of Judah," "The Distribution of Shem' (in England)—who was therefore only taking his own when he took 'Shem's Common' in Afghanistan—and 'England's Identity with Israel Proved,' are specimens of the titles of the thirty-two works which have been published during the last five years on Anglo-Israelism.

"Turning for a moment to the social question which have become burning since 1880, we trace the marks of the Beast in the extraordinary activity which has been developed in the production of works on capital and labour and Socialism. Eighty works on the first of these subjects and 124 on the last testify to the energy with which the rights of labour are proclaimed by those who are the first to infringe them, and the demands of the Have-nots are made in defiance of right on the property of the Haves. It is satisfactory to find, however, that out of the 124 works on Socialism, 20 only are English, 20 being French, 64 German, and 14 Italian; and, to the credit of our countrymen, be it said that such titles as 'Ouvrier, prends la machine! Prends to terre, paysan!' or 'Chacun pour soi, Dieu pour tous,' find no counterparts in the English list. Twenty-two works on the nationalization of land are evidences of another branch of the same agitation. These are all in English, and more than half of them consist of Mr. George's poison, and the powerful antidotes to the doctrines of the 'Prophet of San Francisco' supplied by the Duke of Argyll, Lord Bramwell, and others.

"The different phases of religious thought which have disturbed the minds of men find expression in one direction in 72 works on Christianity and Science, including the religious aspect of evolution; and in another in 120 publications on Missions, 29 on the Salvation Army, and 78 on Spiritualism. By far the majority of all these are English; and the Salvation Army literature is entirely so, with the exception of one title in Welsh. It will always be a matter of controversy whether the works issued by Mr. Booth and his companions supply a want, or whether they create and stir up an unwholesome craving after religious excitement. Certainly such titles as 'The Up Line to Heaven,' 'The Life of J. J., the Champion Drunkard, Captured by the Salvation Army,' 'The Salvation Paper-Mill,' etc., do not commend themselves to sober-minded persons. Eschatology also furnishes a subject for ninety-two works, thirty of which are concerned entirely with Canon Farrar's views on everlasting punishment; and Ritualism is discussed in fifty publications. It is satisfactory to find that 'Education' is one of the longest headings in the catalogue, 550 works being noted on that subject. The entries embrace works on every branch of education, as well as the education of all countries."

THE RISE OF THEATRICAL STARS.

It is true, says the *New York Morning Journal*, that many of the theatrical stars of the day have walked into the first position without effort, but these events are mainly the result of accident. Take Mary Anderson's case, for example, than whom probably no actress in the world to-day can earn more money, and is more justly celebrated. She was a Louisville girl, without theatrical connections of any kind. She was possessed of decided beauty, a fine voice, and some hankering after the honours of the stage. She played in few amateur performances in Louisville, and was taken up by the enthusiastic residents of that section, who regarded her in her immature crudeness as a wonder. Mr. Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, took sufficient interest in her to induce Mrs. Chanfrau, then the lessee of a theatre in New Orleans, to give the young Louisville girl an opportunity. Mrs. Chanfrau, who was losing money, saw the chance of firing the Southern heart, and announced the debut of a young Southern girl. Mary Anderson played Lady Macbeth and Meg Merrilees, and it was quite evident that the sectional feeling caused by her appearance would always insure her good audiences in that portion of the country. So the following season John T. Ford, a Baltimore manager, took her up and started her in Southern States. From that time she was safe, and by the time she reached the North she had gained sufficient experience to become, if not a good actress, at all events less than a bad one. But she travelled around this country for three years before New York gave her an opportunity, and then it only came because the lessees of the Fifth Avenue Theatre could find nothing else to put in their house. In fact, Miss Mary Anderson's first three engagements in New York did not yield her a penny. She never reached the point at which she could share in the receipts. Lotta, as her admirers pretty well know, sprang from a variety hall in San Francisco. She was clever with her feet, and played the banjo acceptably; and in the flush mining days this was enough to make her a great favourite with the populace. She used to appear at a place called "The Harmonicon," but nobody suspected then that she would ever develop the dramatic ability and become the celebrity that has since satisfied her ambition. When she was about sixteen or seventeen her parents brought her East in the possible hope that something might be found for her to do here. John Brougham met her, admired her neat little ways, and found a means to utilize her talents at once through his dramatization of the "Old Curiosity Shop." By good luck she obtained an opening at Wallack's old theatre at the corner of Thirteenth-street, and at once leaped into fame. From that time to this she has constantly made money. Lillian Russell was an outsider to the stage. Her father was, and is still, the owner of a large printing house in Chicago, his name being Leonard. Lillian Russell used to hang round the theatres a good deal in Chicago, and in this way she made the acquaintance of Harry Braham, with whom she eloped and went on the stage in variety entertainments. Harry Braham became the leader for Tony Pastor, when that gentleman had a theatre opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on Broadway, and Lillian become a member of the troupe.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in theospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, hhing, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied full instructions for use.

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DIVINE SERVICES.

18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 24.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 242, 319 & 324.
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall. Hymns 240 238 and 231.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall. Hymns 221 and 230.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Arnold.
Anthem—"O Saviour of the World."—Goss.
Daily,—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—St. Simon and St. Jude Apostles and Martyrs. Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Offertories are for the Indo-British Institution.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Morgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 201, 264 and 193.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 270, 261 and 23.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 319 & 318.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 252, 268 and 159.

Wednesday, October 27.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 290 and 313.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 233, 172 and 383.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
English Services.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 359, 279 and 27.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Choir expenses.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.
PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 15, 66, tune 1st; Ps. 93, Chant 3rd; and Hymn 160.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evenso and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Peveril, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday Morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Satara, 820 tons Captain J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 65 horses and the following passengers:—Lieut. Weddicombe, one European and 64 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain A. Liddiard, arrived in harbour on the 21st inss; from London, (11 Sept.) via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Hileg and two children, two Masters Davis and 16 deck.

The British steam-ship Purulia, 993 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (29th Sept) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hames, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fernandez and child, Mrs. Curseljee and son; Mrs. D. Nowrojee and child, and 72 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
22ND OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2311	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
„ Hydaspes ...	..	.....	D	.....
„ Rothsay	..	.....	F	The Captain.
„ Kt. of St. John	2236	J. L. Sheilds....	F	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross.....	H	McCulloch.
„ C.Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	R. Bomonji.
„ Mount Bay .	...	.....	P	.....
„ Peveril	1974	J. Walters.....	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Draco	1112	J. Duglas	..	F., Muir & Co.
„ C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	..	F., Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
21	Lawada (s).....	Liddiard....	London, Sept. 11.
22	Purulia (s).....	Allen	Calcutta, Sept. 23.
	Satara (s)	Macfadyen .	Busreh, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Pachumba (s)	Mackerness.	K. Coast & Karachi
	Thames (s).....	Seaton	London.

The steamer Lawada, began to load yesterday for London via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
18	Sirdhana (s)	Robertson ..	Rangoon, Oct. 15.
	Africa (s)	Barber	Cardiff, Aug. 26.
	Co

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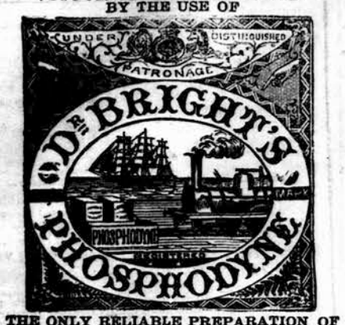
BY THE USE OF



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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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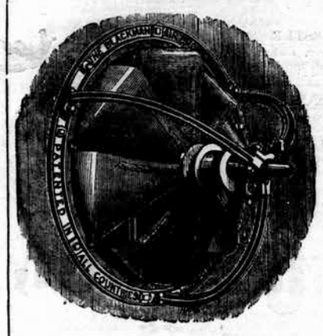

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
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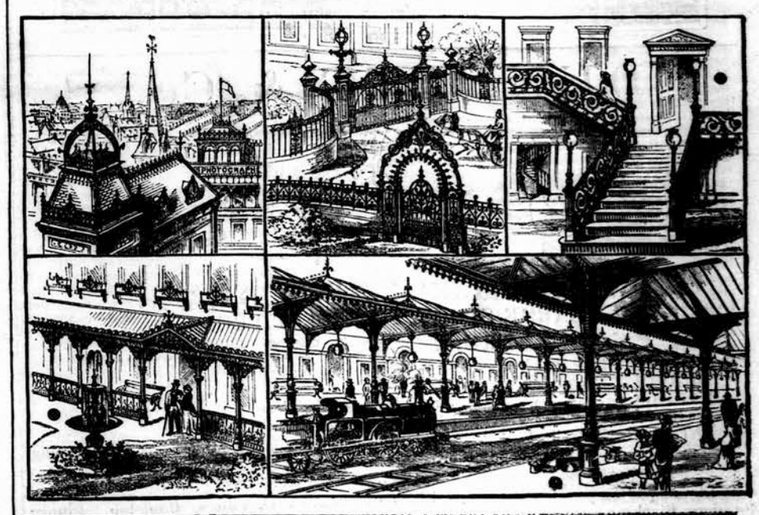

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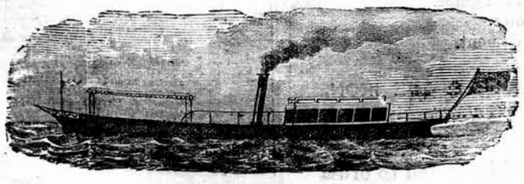

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12. FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and these cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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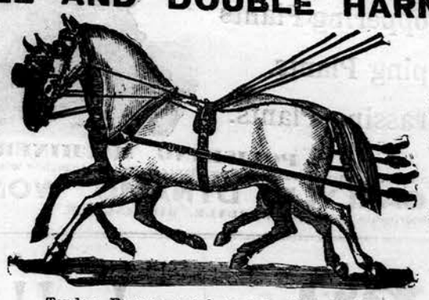

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